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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Boucicault is at work on four new plays.

Mrs. Oliphant has a three-volume novel nearly ready.

Mrs. S. C. Hall has completed a novel called "The Fight of Faith."

Anastasia Slatterly has recovered $3,000 from a man in Providence, Rhode Island, for breach of promise.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes that Jefferson Davis is dangerously ill from disease of the heart.

General Grant was once a tanner; so was Jay Gould; so was John Scott, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa kindly consented "from the depths of my Irish heart" to read a second time for the edification of Chicago.

Alvin Adams, the ex-express man of Boston, has just paid Bierstadt, in Paris, $20,000 in gold for one of his latest and largest paintings.

Punch remarks that the English pitch is to be lowered to the French standard, but "never shall the English tar bow before the standard of France."

A Connecticut debating society finds that earthquakes, tornadoes, tempests and other natural convulsions, are not accidental, but the result of celestial mismanagement.

The Emperor of Austria has sent a magnificent missal, enriched with exquisite minatures, as a present to the Pope. This *chef d'œuvre* employed nineteen artists for ten days.

The New York *Evening Post* predicts a revival of the madrigal, as the next form of popular musical entertainment. Opera bouffe is on the wane, and negro minstrelsy a thing of the past.

Charles Astor Bristed and William Young are engaged in translating Victor Hugo's new novel, "By order of the King," which will appear in the new weekly paper to be published by the Appletons.

H. C. Pike, a newhew of Opera House Pike, and general agentof the National Life Insurance Company, recently eloped from Chicago with a frail damsel, leaving his wife entirely destitute.

The strike of book-printers in New York is ended by the employers paying the terms demanded. The sailors' strike is a failure. Several strikers shipped Wednesday at old rates.

Deacon John H. Stowe, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, died suddenly in his chair the other day. He had annually read the Bible in course for the last sixty years, and when he died had the Holy Book before him.

A Georgia paper says; "One noticeable fact of late has been the small number of negroes that have attended the circuses. All who go now-a-days can be placed in one-quarter of the space the negroes occupied directly after the war."

Major George Lowry, late supply agent on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was, on Tuesday evening, presented with a purse of $300 or $400, by the road masters and employes of the road, as a testimonial of their regard and esteem.

The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun*, genially says: "We take it that Edwards, the idiotic and inebriate vagrant who represents this district, has enjoyed a lucid interval. We are in receipt of a report on finance, bearing his frank."

The *Nation* makes a good point when it says that "the reason why the whisky ring is so powerful among us is that they have applied brains to the business of stealing and swindling, and good people have opposed to them nothing but rhetoric."

Newman Hall couldn't find a title for his pamphlet on religion in America, and so he sent it to Thomas Binney with a request to fix it for him. The proof came back with this on the title page: "Go to the devil," by the author of "Come to Jesus."

Some one attacks the Rev. E. E. Hale for publishing a story in the Boston *Advertiser* in which he contrives to change the sex of a baby in two adjacent columns. The baby goes to sleep a boy, and wakes up a girl, and continues a girl throughout the balance of the story.

Alexander Dumas has not forgiven Rossini the refusal of that recipe for maccaroni. He has just published his account of the affair, in which he says that Rossini was "no gourmand," and moreover that he was selfish, stingy, lazy and malicious. He adds that his laziness commenced when Meyerbeer made such a success with "Robert le Diable."

A correspondent speaks of Chandler's late reception in Washington: The floral decorations swung in profusion from ceilings, arches and walls, and gave to the rooms a look of fairy land—while the ladies poured along in toilets that defy description. The sweetest music vibrated the perfumed air, while reconstructed 'Africans irrupted in white gloves, and made indigestion attainable."

Judy's cartoon is funny apropos of John Bright, whose mouth has been stopped by his appointment to a Cabinet office. John, in full female rig, stands before a piano, a tear-drop welling down his pensive whiskered cheek, sadly playing, "I can not sing the Old Songs." The floor is littered with sheets labeled "The Brutal Aristocracy," "The Chartist," "The Glorious Hyde Park Riot," and similar strains.

SCHNITZERL'S PHILOSOPEDE.

BY HANS BREITMANN.

Herr Schnitzerl made a philosopede,
Von of de newest kind;
It vent mitous a wheel in front,
And hadn't none behind.
Von wheel was in de mittel, dough,
And it vent as sure ash eggs,
For he shraddled on de axel dree
Mit der wheel petween his legs.

Und ven he vant to shtart it off
He paddled mit his feet,
Und soon he cot to go so vast
Dat every dings he peat.
He run her out on Broadey street,
He shkeeted like de vind,
Hit how he bassed de vancy craps,
And laf dem all pehind!

De veilers mit de trotting nags
Pooled oop to see him pass;
De Deutschers all ertanished saidt:
"Potzdausend! Was ist das?"
Boot vaster shtill der Schnitzerl flewd
On—mit a gashtly smile;
He didn't tooch de dirt, py shings,
Not vonce in half a mile.

Oh, vot ish all dis earthly piss?
Oh, vot ish man's sooksess?
Oh, vot ish various kinds of dings
Bind vot ish hobbiness?
Ve find a pank note in de shtreedt,
Vot dings der pank ish preak;
Ve falls und knocks our outsides in,
Ven ve a ten shtrike make.

So vast it mit der Schnitzerlein
On his philosopede;
It is feet both shipped outsideward shoost
Ven at his extra shpeede.
He felled oopen der vheel of coorse,
De vheel like blitzen flew;
Und Schnitzerl he ves schnitz in vact
For id shlished him grod in two.

Und as for his philosopede,
Id cot so shkared, men say,
It pounded onward till it vent
Ganz teufelwards afay.
Boot vhere ish now der Schnitzerl's soul?
Vhere don his shbirit pide?
In Himmel troo de endless plue,
It takes a medeor ride.

THE BITTER SECRET.

Never had the bright blossoms of hope been showered around a betrothal of more promise than that of Maude Livingston. Her "accepted" was both a man and a gentleman in strictest meaning of the term. Beauty, too, had dowered both, she with rippling tresses of the deepest auburn; eyes so very blue that a shadow changed them almost to a hazel, and puzzled the beholder; a complexion of the purest white through which the tell-tale blood curdled in roseate blushes, nose as daintly carved as ever sculptor dreamed; and a small mouth whose coral cleft lips revealed a line of regular and dazzling white pearls within. And yet there was an expression about those little lips that betokened a firm will if the heart should ever be called upon to battle for the right; an expression such as has carried heroes through the whirlwind of battle, and made martyrs die triumphantly and with songs of rejoicing at the faggot bound stake.

For him, if he was the opposite in his straingly sinewed form, and his eagle eye, in his black and straight hair, and somewhat strongly marked features, he was still gifted far more than is usually the case with manly beauty—was just such a one as a true hearted woman would look up to and lean upon—just the human oak around which the more tender human ivy would clasp its tendrils lovingly and cling to, even though want or shame should come, to the bitter end.

But there could be no fear of this for them. Education and wealth forbade even the thought of such a future; and when the soft moon shimmered through the interstices of the cherry trees and made the ripened fruit glitter like gilt globes of red, they fell upon as true a heart-plighting as was ever seen upon earth.

Yet the next night they met again, and how all was changed! Sunlight, starlight, all of hope and joy was banished from their young hearts, and dense darkness reigned alone and triumphant there. A few short hours, and the trail of the serpent was over all the love-flowers, and the poison was distributed into every bud of glorious promise.

"My, God, Maude!" was the exclamation of her lover, as he came to the very spot that had thrilled with the words of endearment, and saw how ghastly was her face. "Oh, my God! Maude, what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing."

The accent was firm, although the words came from trembling lips—lips now robbed of their coral hue and wearing almost the ashy one of death.

"But something is the matter," he replied, as he sat down by her side, and stretched out his arms to clasp her to him.

"Did I not say 'Nothing?'" and she repulsed his caresses, and moved further away.

"Maude, darling, I will not be put off in this manner. Something terrible is the matter, and I have a right to know what it is."

"You know all that you ever will—all except one thing."

"Are you mad, Maude, that you talk thus?"

"Mad? Oh, heaven! I fear that I soon shall be. Oh that I could die—die?"

"But tell me what is the matter. Something far more than common must have driven you to a state of feeling like this."

"Yes, something has happened; something more than terrible." And she repeated the words as if weighing well their importance. "Something that you will never know—that none but God and Dr. Malcolm will ever ever dream of until the grass has grown green above me."

"Maude, Maude, this is terrible. You will not, you cannot, keep this secret from me."

"I must, and will. My life, whole life is blasted; but as God is your judge, think no evil of me, for I am innocent, either in thought, word or deed, of any thing wrong."

"Maude, I will not listen to such words. You shall tell me this secret that is crushing you to the earth. Think of last night; of the promise you made in the light, as it were, of God and His holy angels, and refuse me if you can."

"That spell is broken; that promise is void," she answered, with a sigh that was more like the wailing of a broken harp-string when suddenly struck by a careless hand, than a human voice. "Yes, that dream is broken. Happiness and I are strangers henceforth and forever. Here is your ring—take it. It shall never rest upon finger of mine again. With its parting I take back all that I have promised. I cannot, will not be your wife."

"Not my wife? Now I know that you are mad indeed."

"No, you wrong me. If you only knew all, you would not judge me thus harshly."

"Maude, Maude, what am I to think? You are suffering, suffering far beyond your nature to bear, and you deny me the poor consolation of sharing your sorrow, of attempting to lighten your burden."

"You must think what you will, only no wrong of me; I have not the power of altering it. As I have already said, when the grave closes over me you will learn all; but until then, nothing."

"Then you never loved me!"

"Never loved you? Great Heaven! I have never loved you half as wildly and deeply as at this very moment."

"Take back this ring and tell me all."

"Never! You know not what you ask."

An hour of vain effort—an hour of entreaty, urged by eloquence and intensified by love, satisfied that she, so gentle and yielding to him before, had become iron in this. She would not renew her troth—would not take again the engagement ring—and he bowed his head upon his hands, and, strong man as he was, wept like a little child.

"But one thing, Maude, my darling," he resumed, after a long pause of bitter thought. "Tell me if there is no way in which I can help you; if not as a lover, at least as a man?"

"No, none; but there is a favor I would ask of you;" she looked up pleadingly, her eyes streaming with tears.

"Name it. Anything that man can ever do shall be done."

"It is but little. Never seek me again until I send for you. Will you promise me that?"

"If you will promise to call upon me as a brother when I can be of even the most trifling assistance."

"I promise before God."

"And I. May he not deal lightly with the one who first ignores the compact. But is there no single thing that I can do for you before I go?"

"None. One word might reveal all. My trust is in God—God and Doctor Malcolm."

"Doctor Malcolm!" he repeated almost savagely. "Doctor Malcolm! By Heaven!—he shall tell me," and he clasped her in his strong arms, kissed her warmly before she had time to resist, and darted away, determined to find the physician and force the secret from him.

But he calculated without his host. Doctor Malcolm was not the kind of a man to divulge confidences, even if lightly made, and much less so when it was one of vital importance, and so the half-distracted lover flew to the mother for information—and met with like success. The poor afflicted woman wrung her hands and wept bitterly, but had nothing to tell. The secret had been kept from her as well as him. Not even she had been taken into her daughter's confidence.

And so long weary weeks passed away, with Maude Livingston constantly growing more feeble. All of beauty was fading from her face. The fair skin was becoming sallow and wrinkled; the bright eyes were losing their glorious azure, the lips were drawing back shrivelled and shrunken from the snowy teeth, and the very hair seemed to be burned from the roots by some terrible fire of the brain. Ah! that terrible secret was fast, very fast bearing her down to the grave.

But still she dragged herself, day after day, to the home of the physician. Dragged, for the sprightly walk had changed into the movements of an old woman, to whom even "the grasshoppers had become a burden."

And her lover was little better off. He, too, grew thin and was almost heart broken. Terrible as was the effort, he kept from Maude, and if they chanced to meet, he turned his eyes away that he might not see what a very wreck she had become. Every strategy he had tried had failed. He could neither entrap her nor the doctor into a divulgement. And thus he was forced to bide the time when she should call him again to her side.

But what could that fatal, terrible secret be? He thought of everything possible except those that would reflect on her. To his honor be it said, he never thought—never allowed any one to speak of her except in terms of the highest praise. To him she had been, and would ever be, pure as an angel, until she was one in reality.

Six weeks—three months—a year passed, and yet there was no change except that she had wasted to a shadow; that she no longer was seen abroad; that her glorious voice was hushed in the choir, and that her merry laugh had dwindled away to the ghost of an echo. Yet still there was no revelation, still none were the wiser as to the cause of her illness.

"Great Heaven! will this suspense—this almost mortal agony—never end?" said the disconsolate lover, as he returned home one evening, after having, by accident, caught sight of the face he had loved so well, for the first time in months—months which had been agony, and yet during which his love had suffered no abatement.

"Is there no power to save her? Oh, that I could know the worst, and at once! Certainly it could not be as terrible as this uncertainty. I must—must know. I cannot live any longer thus. She, my Maude, my darling, will not see me, and I have promised not to molest her; but the doctor, the doctor! I'll wring the secret from his very heart!"

But fortunately, perhaps, he was saved from his rash determination by the sudden arrival of a messenger from Maude, and with flying feet he hastened to her side.

"Maude, my darling, my darling!" was all he could exclaim, as he sank by the bed upon which she was lying, whiter than even the snowy linen.

"Robert!" and the shrunken arms drew his head nearer to her, and her lips rested upon his forehead in a holy kiss.

Not such a one as had passed when the sweet words of the betrothal were spoken, but such a one as we shall receive from the spirit lips of angels, when they welcome us to the shining shore.

Father, mother, sisters and the physician were gathered around that bed which all felt would soon be one of death—not death from the secret millstone that had so long crushed her heart, but from natural causes—from one of the thousand ills that poor human nature is subject to.

"Is there no hope?" Maude asked as soon as she could command her feelings.

"None," replied the physician, sadly, as he turned away to wipe his eyes.

"As God wills. But now I release you from silence. You can tell all. Tell him how much I loved him. Tell him how I have suffered for these long months, and all for his dear sake."

And the doctor did tell all. He told that on the very night of their betrothal she had been bitten by a rabid dog, and believing that she would die from the terrible disease that would follow, she had nerved herself to keep the secret—to free him from his engagement, and had suffered more than tongue can tell.

"And if you had lived, you would still have kept silence?" asked her lover.

"To the end. But all is past now. The sickness, fatal though it may be, has brought great happiness. Kiss me, Robert, my darling, I am dying—dy—"

"Hush!"

With startling emphasis the physician uttered the word. He saw that a great change was taking place, and it was not death, but life.

Again the cherries hung quivering like blood drops among the green leaves, and the soft moonlight flashed like silver fire between. And again it shines upon Maude Livingston and her lover-husband. The past has vanished like some distempered dream, and in a few short months, when the roses shall bloom fully again upon her cheeks, no one will ever dream that she so nearly journeyed through the dark valley and shadow of death, to prove the trials and triumphs of love, and gain a life-long happiness.

SINGULAR CASE.

A Man Abandons His Wife and Marries Another Woman—The Sequel of it All.

From the Nashville Press and Times, 4th.]

A good many years ago a gentleman residing in Murfreesboro married a wife, a woman of character and standing in the community. There was nothing strange in this, the reader will perceive, for even at the present time, after the lapse of about a quarter of a century, men still marry, and marry the best of women, just the same as they did then. But when we proceed to say that after living with his wife for the short space of seven months he all of a sudden conceived a violent dislike for her—so great a dislike, in short, that he ran away from her, leaving such property as he might have behind for her support, the reader will begin to see that we are coming to the strange part of the proceedings. The lady was not, evidently, educated in her ideas of life after the manner of the good people of Chicago, for she did not in the next three or four months apply for a divorce. She never applied for one. A few months after her husband left her, she gave birth to a son, whom she raised up carefully, remaining meanwhile single, and never once trying to find the whereabouts of her recreant husband. He, after leaving Murfreesboro, went to Alabama, where, after a while, he settled in Florence, and went into business. In good time he made the acquaintance of one of the "first young ladies," as Simpkins has it, and after a courtship of the proper length, married her, notwithstanding a sharp-witted brother of the lady informed her that the man already had a wife in Tennessee. The two lived happily, it appears, for many years. Children grew up around them, they prospered in this world's goods and became ornaments in society. All this time they were not molested by the abandoned wife, who still lived with her son in Murfreesboro. The son grew up to manhood in time, and having been informed by the mother of his paternity, and of the shabby trick which his father had perpetrated, sought out the old gentleman and made himself known rather unexpectedly. The delinquent husband and father was, of course, somewhat surprised to meet a strapping six-footer of a son, whom he saw for the first time. He told the young man that he had his parents in his power, but to go lightly, and he would make it worth his while. The son concluded to take this advice, inasmuch as his father was worth many thousands of dollars, was rich in fact. He went back to Tennessee, and it was not long after before the old man died, leaving a large family of grown-up daughters and sons. The abandoned wife in Murfreesboro' likewise died. The elder and legitimate son determined to have his father's property, and accordingly employed a lawyer to go to Florence to settle up matters for him and bring suit if necessary. The attorney left here a few days ago, on this errand.

The family in Florence stands high in the estimation of the community, and if this matter is pushed to litigation it will doubtless create a good deal of scandal in that quite romantic affair altogether, and we have known worse material to be used by novelists as the plots of very popular stories.

Something for the Ladies.

THE JEALOUSY OF GIRLS.

Girls, says *Every Saturday*, are awfully jealous of each other. We should call this the girl's distinctive fault. See them when they are introduced, or when they first meet at a ball or croquet party; see how coldly critical they look at each other, how insolently their eyes rove over every portion of thier rival's dress; read in their faces the outspoken scorn as the result of their scrutiny: "You think you have done it very well, but you have made a fright of yourself, and I am much better than you!" Watch their disdain of the more admired among them, and how excessively haughty for attracting so much attention they think that Ada or Amy about whom the young men cluster. How bold she is! how overdressed she is! how affected she is! and oh! how ugly she is! Sometimes, if they are deep, they will overpraise her enthusiastically; but the ruse is generally too transparent to deceive any one, and simply counts for what it is—a clever feint that doesn't answer. It is quite a study to watch the way in which girls shake hands together, or take hands in dances. The limp, cool, impertinent way in which they just touch palms, then the arms fall as if paralyzed, tells a volume to those able to read the lettering.

A TRUE MARRIAGE.

I believe there are few thoughtful men who have not come to regard as one of the least explicable among the great riddles of the earthly economy, the rarity of well assorted marriages. It might be so different, one cannot help thinking. The adaptations for harmony so wonderful! The elements of happiness so manifold and so rich! Yet how often—how miserably so—sometimes—it all miscarries! The waters of Paradise turned to fountains of bitterness—the gifts of Heaven perverted to curses upon earth. I do not mean that there are few unions yielding reasonable comfort, friendly relations, a life free from open quarrel or secret heart-burning; but I speak of a true marriage, without a flaw or jar—a mating alike of the material, with its intangible affinities and its wondrous magnetisms and of the immaterial principle within that survives the death-change. I speak of a heart-home pervaded by harmony—not only unbroken—immutable in that of the spheres; felt to be so by those whom it blesses, calms, satisfies; a social state to which, when man and woman attain, there remains nothing in the way of earthly need or acquisition, save daily bread, to be coveted or prayed for. Some think that, in this trial-phase of our existence, no such state of harmony and happiness is to be found. Among the few who do find it, none of these skeptics will have place. No entrance into that temple except for those who believe! Without faith in the good and the beautiful—the good that is felt, not seen—the beautiful that must be conceived before it is realized—a man is shut out from the highest enjoyment. And such a man can do little to meliorate the world or elevate his race.—*Lippincott's Magazine for February.*

A Nashville Journalist and a Mutton-headed Legislator—Poor Consolation.

From the Banner, 4th.

Mr. Meyers, Representative from Claiborne county, rose in the House, yesterday, to a "question of privilege" and held forth, in substance, as follows: His speeches had never been correctly reported by the rebel press, and particularly in the *Banner*, which paper had used toward him a tone, of which he had become thoroughly tired. In its report of his speech on the bill to amend the Constitution, delivered last Saturday, it had falsely accused him of appealing to the worst passions and prejudices of the House. He would repeat, that he was tired of this sort of thing and wished the *Banner* man to know that the *next time it happened there would have to be a settlement*.

The report of which Mr. Meyers thus emphatically calls in question the accuracy, was contained in our issue of Sunday, as follows:

"Mr. Meyers fought the war over again in the same stereotyped rant which he has inflicted upon the House several times during the past two years, and made an appeal to the worst passions and prejudices of members against a liberal and just policy toward the disfranchised masses."

Well, the "*Banner* man" has thought the matter all over, and concludes to stand by that report. He *insists* that it was correct.

Mr. Meyers *did*, if his language meant anything at all, "appeal to the worst passions and prejudices of members against a liberal and just policy to the disfranchised masses;" for the greater portion of his speech was devoted to a denunciation of the "rebels" as the authors of all the horrors which characterized the late civil war. By so doing he aroused in the bosoms of his fellow members the slumbering spirit of revenge, which is one of the worst and fiercest of all "passions," and which the extremists of his party will *not* suffer to die out from among us.

The "*Banner* man" thinks he has a pretty clear idea of his duties and obligations as a Legislative reporter, and is not to be brow-beaten into shaping his reports to suit the whims of over-sensitive orators. In the meantime, should differences of opinion on this delicate subject prove irreconcilable, he holds himself in readiness for such "settlement" as Mr. Meyers or any other member may propose.

A terrible warning to bachelors is the experience of Henry Kincaid, of Stafford, who, having lived single to his fifty-seventh year, married a girl of seventeen last fall, and last week was consigned to the insane asylum at Concord, New Hampshire.

A Grahamite, addressing his faithful congregation, says: "My tobaccoless, runaless, meatless, butterless brethren and sisters."

An unpublished novel by Eugene Sue, found among his papers, is about to be printed.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CANTRELLVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded. Very truly yours,

J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION.

THOMAS JAMES FINNIE, Before the War, of Memphis, Tennessee.
W. J. DAVIS, Louisville, Kentucky.

T. J. FINNIE & CO.,

Real Estate, Exchange,

Collection, Provision, Produce

—AND—

General Commission Agency,

No. 81 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

ja26

MECHANICAL.

204 Main Street.

TOWN & MATTON,

—GO TO—

GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS

FOR

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

338 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.

ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of families, hotels, sample rooms, bachelors, picnics and travelers. It is eaten on bread, biscuit or toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable relish, and as an appetizer and promotive of digestion, very excellent. For Luncheon, or at the close of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is especially adapted for Sandwiches. Especially is it adapted for those climates where the article of Cheese cannot be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a stove, after the can has been opened, it makes without further preparation a most

DELICIOUS WELSH RARE BIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than sardines, devilled or potted meats.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, cannot but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with blue and gold labels, in cases of Two Dozen at $8 per case. Three sample cans sent per express on receipt of $1.25.

For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepaid only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
68 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of one, Two Dozen Bottles at $8 per case.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

STONE CUTTING.

RIX,

STONE CUTTER

BUILDING STONE.

Monroe Street, bet. Second and Third,

MEMPHIS, TENN. ja23

FOR SALE.

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 110, 75, 50, 40, 25 or 10 acres. Apply to

R. T. REAVER,
Bartlett, Tennessee.

ja14

PRINTING AND BINDING.

REUBEN L. DALTON. BUN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Dray Tickets,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc.

SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month everywhere to sell the GENUINE AND IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $25. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $100 to any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than this. We call the attention of the public to the fact that this Machine Lock Stitch," Every needle thread runs directly into the cloth, and is locked at each stitch, which can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be ripped apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission. Address SECOR & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.; BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAUTION.—This Machine must not be confounded with other worthless machines advertised in this paper. Ours is the only genuine, reliable, low priced Lock Stitch Machine in the market.

feb2-1m. th.sat

WANTED—Agents to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address American Knitting Machine Company, Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. feb6-m&f

NOTICES.

A Talk to Merchants Only

MEMPHIS is by nature the Great Salient Center of Commerce for an immense scope of country penetrated by the

Rails and Rivers

Converging to this Bluff. She is destined to become the great

Chicago of the South.

And will realize that condition sooner or later in proportion to the energy and enterprise chiefly of her Merchants. We wish to do OUR SHARE in bringing about this consummation.

DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED,

And are at this time SPENDING MONEY FREELY in sending our Agents through Arkansas, Mississippi and West Tennessee, setting forth the ACTUAL INDUCEMENTS which our Wholesale Merchants are enabled to offer. We have provided our House with A BIG STOCK of Goods, bought before the late advance, and can sell to CASH BUYERS that do not want to do an old fogy business as advantageously as ANY HOUSE in ANY MARKET. We ask MONEYED MERCHANTS to call and try us.

ja27 WM. R. MOORE & CO.

ASSURANCE.

The Most Vigorous and Progressive Company in the World.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WM. C. ALEXANDER ..... President
H. B. HYDE ..... Vice-President
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS ..... Actuary
J. W. ALEXANDER ..... Secretary

Twenty-five Reasons for Preferring this Company to all others:

1. Its Cash assets are upwards of $8,000,000 and constantly increasing.
2. None of this is made up of promissory notes as in many Companies.
3. Its Cash Income per annum is now over $5,000,000 and steadily growing larger.
4. None of this is composed of the notes-of-hand of policy-holders, as is the case in many Companies.
5. It has paid to widows and orphans, and other claimants under policies or deceased members, about $2,000,000.
6. Such payments are made in cash, and not partly in canceled notes, as is the case in many Companies.
7. No deductions are made from the face of a policy for premium notes when it becomes a claim, as is the case in all Note Companies.
8. The sum of $2,500,000, and upwards, in cash divided among policy-holders, (this included the dividend for the present year), as profits of the business.
9. All the profits of the business are annually divided among the assured Equitably, instead of being wholly or partially distributed among the Stockholders, as is the case in all "Mixed" and "Proprietory" Companies.
10. Dividends are invariably available as Cash in payment of premiums.
11. The dividends are made from the start, and not postponed until after the lapse of several years, as in many Companies.
12. The Society deals Equitably with its policy-holders.
13. The Equitable has made more progress since its organization than any other Life Company in the World.
14. Its risks have been so carefully selected and its dealing so equitable, that it has never been obliged to contest the payment of a claim at law.
15. Its modes of applying dividends are more numerous and advantageous than those of any other Company in the World.
16. It issues all the popular styles of policy, including "Ten Year Non-forfeiting" and "Endowment" policies.
17. The amount of new business during the year ending September 1, 1868, was $41,000,000.
18. Its policies are on a larger scale than those of any other Company, showing that capitalists select the Equitable for purposes of investment.
19. The profits of the business are apportioned to the assured on the "Contribution Plan," which is conceded to be the only Equitable mode of division; and not by the mode adopted by many Companies, which GREATLY UNJUST to a large proportion of the policy-holders.
20. It is as liberal in the conduct of its business as is consistent with safety to the assured, and does not sacrifice proper caution to an ambition to increase the nominal amount of its business, as is the case with many new Companies.
21. It employs the best medical talent for examination of Applicants, and writes policies only on the very best lives, thus keeping the mortality among its assured far below the average.
22. Policies in this Company may become self-sustaining, by the operation of dividends, after a comparatively short term of years.
23. Policies in this Company, by the application of dividends in the appropriate method, constantly increase in amount, without increase of premium, until after the lapse of a few years, it is expected they will be at least doubled.
24. Loans in this Company are promptly paid, and information always given without delay to the interested parties.
25. It combines all the advantages of all other Companies, without any of their objectionable features.

The new "Tontine Dividend Policies" have been introduced, thus giving policy-holders a permanent Cash Income during life—a very fine investment.

Policies issued on single lives from $250 to $50,000.

JAMES A. SWAIN, General Agent

For Tennessee, Arkansas and North Mississippi,

No. 17 Monroe Street,

Opposite Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee.

ja30

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

M. D. SHELBY,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 490 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 20th day of February, 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.

feb3

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

V. H. SWIFT,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrup

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return he empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 291 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN—From Mosby street, on Sunday morning last, a small BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG; answers to the name of "Joe"; has ears similar to a rabbit's, and two small scald marks on back. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to 276 Front street, any information by which he can be recovered. feb7 R. W. LAMB.

WANTS.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDNER is open for an engagement. Address M. O'NEILL, Avalanche office. feb7

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, 11 Union street. ja29

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq.

M. JONES,
jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, : : : : : : February 7, 1869

SINCE THE AVALANCHE broke ground in favor of President JOHNSON as the Conservative standard-bearer for Governor next fall, the feeling has been rapidly growing throughout the State. Quite a number of influential journals, both in Middle and East Tennessee, endorse the recommendation with that heartiness born of confidence in the result of such a movement. We have no doubt that President JOHNSON will consent to make the race, though not to gather fresh laurels. It is quite natural that he should court rest and retirement, after the long and active public life he has led. But Tennessee now demands his time and services in a new field. Everything points to him as the only man who can purge the State of the corrupt officials whose reign has rendered the Government morally and financially bankrupt. The Radical party of Tennessee, already shattering to pieces from the mere weight of corruption, will dissolve into a thousand fragments before the blows he so well knows how to give.

THE chief business of the patrician BROWNLOWS and their pets just now is to protect the virtue of their immaculate chief. Several high-toned and veracious loyalists have asserted that they are quite certain the Governor's fingers never clutched any of the RUTTER bribes that floated, like gossamers, through the Capitol. This should settle the question in the loyal mind. But the fact that the Governor commences shrinking before any blow has been aimed at him, is painfully suggestive. It is suggestive of those coming events which "cast their shadows before," as CAMPBELL so beautifully expresses it. It may lead men whose minds do not run in the truly loyal groove to suspect that even our sainted Chief Magistrate yielded to the seductions of the savory school pie. We fear there still remains in the breasts of many sufficient of the "hellish spirit" born of the rebellion to cause them to doubt the spotlessness of his hands. Those of us familiar with the matchless integrity of Tennessee's favorite son—we suppose he is a favorite son—can treat these insinuations with scorn. But the fell spirit of disloyalty, despite all this, will crop out in disbelief that even Governors with large families and small salaries can speedily amass wealth. It is simply impossible for loyal Governors to steal or accept bribes. The moment one—especially in the South—is invested with the imperial robes, he becomes impervious to the touch of contamination. We have shining examples of this in CLAYTON and BROWNLOW. And of the incorruptibility of Radical officials generally, we have shining examples in the late revelations at Nashville. The loyal heart sinks when men, barely emerged from a godless rebellion, dare asperse the character of that "stern loyalist" and incorruptible patriot, who, to borrow the gorgeous rhetoric of the peerless MULLINS, is among men, "as a lovely spot in memory's waste, as the shadow of a great rock in the desert, as the rose of Sharon, as the lily of the valley, and as the cedar among the trees of Lebanon."

WE have received a pamphlet containing the official proceedings of the recent meeting of Southern railway officials at Atlanta. Among other questions before the Convention was that of newspaper passes, but no decision was reached. The entire report of the committee relative to free passes was tabled on motion of CAMPBELL WALLACE. The section bearing upon the press was as follows:

Newspapers along the line of the several roads publishing, at the request of the company, the schedule of arrivals and departures of trains, and notices of the general meetings of the company, shall be entitled to one free annual pass, to be filled up to any name desired. Other editors, publishers, or agents of said paper, traveling on its business, shall pass at half fare, by application to Superintendent or President for such authority.

The coolness of this proposition is refreshing. Four-fifths of the publications in the press relative to railroads have always been a gratuity; yet it is sought to place the conductors in the attitude of mendicants. Unfortunately the press has at times been disgraced with a few hangers-on whose anxiety for free passes has caused them to play The *role* of beggars; and the author of the above seems to have judged all by this standard. There is no journal of suffieient influence to be beneficial to railroads which is not independent of them and all other corporations. The efforts of mendicant journals are precisely as useful in behalf of corporations and projects generally as those of a man who stands on his feet only through the physical aid of his friends. The press has never been under obligations to railroads. The obligation has always been on the other side. Every year we print matter gratuitously worth thousands of dollars to railroads. Nearly every other influential journal has the same experience. This has been the result of good feeling toward the railroads and a desire to promote our internal improvements in every legitimate way. With the exception of a few dollars occasionally for advertising, the only return has been permission to pass free over the lines—a courtesy seldom availed of. No journalist with a grain of self-respect would accept the terms of the Atlanta proposition, which is little less than an insult. For our own part—and we but echo the voice of the only portion of the press whose aid can benefit corporations—we shall feel under obligations to railroad or steamboat lines, and theatrical and opera managers, to totally abolish the free pass system. Its practical workings are the procurement from the press of much for little. When it no longer exists, newspapers will be paid, and liberally, for what they do to benefit other people's business. Fair compensation for what the AVALANCHE does every year for a single railroad or steamboat line, or theater, would purchase as many passes as are used during that period by every member of the Memphis press. This can be demonstrated by the facts and figures. Let the corporations keep the passes and pay for what they obtain, and journalism will flourish as never before.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

Jno. B. Brownlow Mixed up with the Rutter Matter—The Governor after the Chicken Pie—A Small Confession—Arnell, Mullins and Nunn as Card Writers—They are in a Bad Box—Fun Ahead—Blackburn Apologizes for Exercising his Slapatory Organ—Little Smith Circumvented—Startling Developments Coming.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, February 6.—An article in the *Union and American*, of this morning, intimating that Colonel John B. Brownlow wrote a letter to Rutter, in July last, acknowledging the receipt of two thousand dollars, created a good deal of sensation.

In another quotation made from the same letter, Governor Brownlow thanks Rutter for information relative to certain financial matters. Colonel Brownlow, at first, pronounced the letter a forgery, and even Rutter said he did not remember having been thus written to, but the former, on examining the handwriting, stated that it was really a letter written by himself to Rutter, in acknowledgment of the receipt of twenty dollars on business connected with the Knoxville *Whig*, and that the *Union and American* had so punctuated the figures as to make the amount appear to be two thousand dollars. The matter was before the Investigating Committee, who appeared satisfied with the explanation given.

The card of Messrs. Arnell, Mullins and Nunn, which appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday, excites mingled merriment and indignation among those at the Capitol who are acquainted with the facts. Even if the testimony of Messrs. Parham and Rutter before the Committee on School Fund was not enough to convict these theiving Congressmen, their own dispatches and letters, now in possession of the Committee, would be sufficient to send them to the penitentiary. Of one thing you may rest perfectly assured: they will all three be indicted by our Grand Jury before the close of the coming week. Their conviction is certain, if fair play is allowed. No matter what may be the action of the Investigating Committee or of the Legislature, all of the guilty parties will be vigorously prosecuted by the attorney for the State.

Controller Blackburn made apology to the House to-day, in writing, for infringing its dignity by attacking Mr. Brown, of Franklin, last Friday. The apology was accepted by the House, and the committee appointed to investigate the matter was discharged. The Controller made it plain enough, however, that he intended no apology to Brown.

Little General Smith met with two ignominious defeats in the House to-day. He induced Chiles to offer a resolution that the publication of the School Fund Committee's report be deferred until further orders, for the purpose of having the testimony therein contained, and that of the committee appointed under Singletary's resolution printed together. The real object was to secure the suppression of the entire report. Doughty favored the move on the ground that the developments now being made were ruining the party in the State. After a long discussion, in which a good deal of bitter feeling was exhibited, the resolution was rejected by twenty-three ayes to thirty-seven nays.

Smith's failure was in the rejection by the House of his joint resolution, which passed the Senate yesterday, for the appointment of a joint select committee to investigate the charges made in the report of the School Fund Committee against officers and members of the General Assembly, as each house is judge of the conduct of its own members. The dodge was too transparent to succeed.

Both investigating committees are hard at work day and night, and further startling developments will be made.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, February 6.—Colonel Blackburn, the State Controller, sent to the House to-day a letter apologizing for his breach of decorum in striking Representative Brown for words spoken in debate. The apology was accepted, and the Committee of Investigation dismissed. The affair was exaggerated, as only one blow was struck.

The *Union and American* published an article this morning intimating that Colonel John B. Brownlow had written a letter to Rutter, of school fund infamy, acknowledging the receipt of two thousand dollars, and that Governor Brownlow was not above suspicion. Colonel Brownlow denounces the letter as a forgery.

One of the editors of the *Union and American* was before the Committee of Investigation to-day, but what happened has not transpired. It is probable that Richards will come out of the investigation with clear skirts (?).

ARKANSAS.

Stormy Day in the Carpet-Bag Legislature—A Big Meliah Appropriation Denounced—The Meliah Called Plunderers and Robbers by a Radical—Clayton's Account of his Crittenden County Visit—The Result Satisfactory—Civil Law to be Restored in all the Counties—Report of the Quartermaster General—The Public Printing—Reported Outrage in Little River County—A secret Military Raid—Weather and River.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 6.—There was a stormy session in both Houses to-day. In the Senate the Militia Committee reported a bill appropriating $25,000 in addition to what has already been paid to pay the expenses of the militia.

Mr. Ray, Republican, denounced the bill in unmeasured terms, and said the militia had plundered and robbed the very people from whom it is proposed to take this money, that they had committed the most damnable outrages ever inflicted on a people, and he was opposed to voting a single dollar to them. Pending his remarks the Senate adjourned. He has the floor on Monday.

Governor Clayton sent a message to the Senate, giving a history of his visit to Crittenden county, and operations of the militia. He says he went with a determination to close up militia operations in that part of the State and other counties. The result of his visit was satisfactory. The entire force on duty there amounted to 226 men, who were under good control.

Four members of the militia had committed outrages, but were promptly arrested, tried and executed.

A number of men have been shot by the militia, but were regularly tried and convicted and justly punished.

The civil authority has been restored in Ashley, Bradley and Drew counties, and in a few days will be restored in Mississippi, Greene and Craighead counties. Crittenden county, then, will be the only one in the State left under martial law. The force now on duty in that county are only fifty men. The rest of the force have gone to Helena to be paid off and mustered out.

The whole number of men unpaid in the State are about 600, all of whom will be discharged at once except those in Crittenden county.

The Quartermaster General of State makes the following statement of the receipts and expenditures by his office since the 1st of September: Paid to troops, $71,258 13; expended in Quartermaster's Department for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., $10,406 51; expended in subsistence department, $2,512 10; expended in the purchase of arms and ammunition, $816 70. Total, $84,993 44. Drawn from the Treasury, $85,000; unpaid to troops and now due, $49,071.

In the House, the Chairman of the Printing Committee offered a resolution requiring John G. Price, Public Printer, in advance of examination, to show to the committee what he intends to prove, and to be determined by committee whether such witnesses shall be summoned. It also allows Price to introduce any testimony he may deem relevant to the investigation. A heated discussion ensued, and the resolution was finally adopted by 40 to 26.

It is reported that a party of men from Texas entered Little River county a few days ago and killed six negroes and one white man, and that the militia have gone again to that section.

A secret military expedition embarked on the Economist last night for above. No clue could be ascertained as to the destination or object.

The river has risen about eight feet since Sunday and is now on a stand. The weather is cloudy with indications of rain. Departed, the Caldwell. Business is very good.

VICKSBURG.

Cotton, River and Weather News.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

VICKSBURG, February 6.—Up yesterday—Longworth and Lizzie Gill, 6 a.m.; Richmond, noon. Down—Dexter and Louisiana, 2 p.m.; Arthur, 3 p.m.

Up to-day—H. M. Shreve, noon. Down—Forsyth, 4 p.m. Later returns to-morrow morning.

Cotton, 24 to 27½c. Market active and closed firm at quotations.

Weather beautiful.

WASHINGTON.

Arnell and Mullins Deny the Soft Impeachment of the "Sacred" Fund—Statement of the Public Debt—Removing more Legal and Political Disabilities—The case of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Representatives Arnell and Mullins, of Tennessee, in a card, denounce as wilful and malicious falsehoods the publication which connects them in any way with the stolen school fund in that State.

The following is a statement of the public debt: Total debt, $2,662,379,707 18; amount in Treasury, (coin) $88,732,766 44; (currency), $17,441,332 66. Total, $106,174,049 10. Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury, $2,556,205,658 08.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning agreed to report a bill removing the legal and political disabilities from between three and four hundred persons in the Southern States.

Governor Brown and Judge Simrall, of Mississippi, were heard before the committee in favor of the re-submission of the Constitution to the people of that State. The question will be acted on next Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

The Alleged Naturalization Frauds in New York—Breach of Promise Damages—Movements of General Grant.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Gov. Blair, of Michigan, the Republican member of the sub-committee of two from the Congresional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged naturalization frauds, has concluded the examination of over one hundred witnesses in several towns in Orange county, and will return to Washington to-day.

The jury in the breach of promise case of Harrison vs. Vreel returned a verdict to-day for $5,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The lady fixed her damages originally at $40,000.

General Grant, it appears, dined with Moses Grinnell last night (!), and this afternoon was visited at his hotel by the Lincoln Club, composed of leading Radical politicians. To-night, he dines with Hamilton Fish (?), and is to have a grand reception at the house of L. S. Chittenden on Monday night. Chittenden is building a temporary hall on his grounds for the occasion.

FOREIGN.

The "Alabama" Treaty Denounced by the London "Times"—The Greece Ministry a Failure.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 6.—The Government has resolved on the abolition of the Universality tests.

The *Times* denounces the Alabama treaty, and says it is incomprehensible and without order, and unless there was a secret stipulation somewhere to the contrary, the consideration of the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents was plainly provided for in this treaty, and nothing was excluded. The defects of the treaty have grown out of and are owing to the semi-public fashion in which the negotiations were conducted, but if the United States Senate hesitates to ratify the project, England will not chafe. It is desirable that the whole treaty be revised and recast, as it is now impracticable, and every claim would have to be referred to the umpire for final decision, and if this is a "settlement," the *Times* asks for a new definition of that word.

GREECE.

ATHENS, February 6.—The new Ministry is a failure, but Goves, formerly Prime Minister, has been recalled. The King adheres to the protocol.

HAVANA.

Important News from St. Domingo.

HAVANA, February 6.—The following important news has been received from St. Domingo: Marshal Salnave had attacked and destroyed the town of Faubeck. He also had bombarded and destroyed Porto Solut, and bombarded and captured Aquin. The inhabitants of Aux Cayoso and other towns in that vicinity are panic stricken and those who are able are emigrating to Jamaica.

MONTREAL.

Decision about the City as the Seat of Government—The Wheelan Case.

MONTREAL, February 6.—The Governor-General has passed the opinion that Montreal should be the seat of government, and he will use his influence to have it brought here.

Several well known Fenians have left Canada for the United States, fearing, it is said, a revelation by Whelan.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—The river is falling, with eight feet to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—The river is rising, with eight feet two inches in the canal. Departed, Cora S, for Arkansas river.

CAIRO, February 6.—Down—Ben Johnson, 10 p.m.; Silver Moon, 11 a.m.; Bee, 12 m. Up—Thompson Dean, 8 a.m.; Legal Tender, 4 p.m. The river rose ten inches. The weather is cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Arrived, Commonwealth, from St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of General Sherman and Daughter.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—General Sherman arrived this morning, accompanied by his daughter and Colonel Dayton and wife. They will remain sometime.

Shipments of bulk grain are now being handled by the New Orleans elevator.

LANCASTER, PA.

Diabolical Effort at Incendiarism.

LANCASTER, PA., February 6.—Several attempts have been made recently to fire the Childrens' Home, containing two hundred juvenile girls of fourteen. An inmate named Ellen Doyle has been arrested, and confessed her guilt.

DETROIT.

An Insane Woman Burns Herself to Death.

DETROIT, February 6.—Mrs. Leonard, an insane woman, confined in jail at Flint, set her clothes on fire, last night, and was burned to death.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee reported the following, and asked that it be printed and recommitted, and giving notice that he would call it up next week:

"A bill to prohibit the further increase of the public debt and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of any existing law as authorizes the issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury be, and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that this act shall not effect any authority for the transfer of bonds, or for the exchange of mutilated or defaced bonds, and that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue upon such terms, and under such regulations, as he may from time to time prescribe, registered bonds in exchange for coupon bonds, which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such bonds to be similar in all respects to the bonds under the acts authorizing the issue of the bonds offered for exchange.

Sec 2. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish monthly a statement of the public debt, as it existed at the close of the preceding month, in which statement United States bonds shall be classed as the funded debt, and the United States notes and fractional currency notes issued for circulation shall be classed as the currency debt; the three per cent. certificates shall be classed as temporary loan debts, and all the debt that is payable or will become due within the fiscal year—stating the same in detail—shall be classed as matured debt, and the interest on such matured debt shall cease after it becomes due. The statement shall contain the amount outstanding of subsidy bonds issued by railroad companies, the navy pension fund, and any other recorded obligations of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. *Be it resolved, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act, no per centage, deduction or compensation of any amount or kind will be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or any coin or bullion deposited with the Treasury Department on account of the United States, and all accounts or parts of accounts authorizing or permitting, by construction or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any other than some proper officer of his Department to make such sale or negotiation of bonds and securities is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That after the passage of this act all exchange, purchases or sales of bonds of the United States on account of the Government, which may be authorized by law, shall be made by inviting the competition of the public, by advertising for proposals for such exchange, purchase or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it best for the public interest to do so.

The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted, to be called for next week.

Mr. Shanks, from the Select Committee an the treatment of Union prisoners, obtained leave to make a report that no further expense is to be incurred in examining witnesses.

The Senate bill for holding two terms of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, on seventh days in April and October of each year was passed.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether all the money arising from the purchase of abandoned and captured property had been converted into the Treasury, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Paine, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove the legal and political disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of National Banking Associations, which he asked to be ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill requires the National Banks to make reports to the Controller of the Currency on the first Monday in every month, in lieu of the quarterly and monthly statements now required, and the reports of January and July are to be published in some newspaper, at the expense of the bank.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Ferry in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, but without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The bill giving an additional term to the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Edmonds, the Senate took up the bill to relieve the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Edmonds said the bill, as it had come from the House, proposed to remove all restrictions from the President in the exercise of the power of appointment and removal, and the Senate Judiciary Committee had not thought it wise to do that, and had reported an amendment modifying the bill so as to permit the President to suspend a civil officer whenever, in his judgment, the public good may require it, subject to the approval of the Senate, and without giving specific reasons for such suspension. The majority of the Committee, of which he was one, had thought it fit that the heads of departments should be subject to removal at the will of the incoming President alone, and had reported an amendment to that effect. The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment. Mr. Davis was entitled to the floor, but said he felt too unwell to speak and yielded to Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. Williams fearing that the amendment proposed by him, to insert the words "native born" before "citizens" in the Constitutional amendment, as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, would not be understood, withdrew it.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The question whether the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in Congress is now pending,

Resolved, That when the Electoral votes for President and Vice President are counted, in case the vote of said State shall not change the result, its vote shall be reported in the following manner by the President of the Senate:

"Whereas, the votes presented as of the State of Georgia, to be counted be for ——— for President of the United States, and if not counted would be for ——— for President of the United States, but in either case ——— is elected President of the United States, and in the same manner for Vice President."

The consideration of the Constitutional Amendment was then resumed.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following form of amendments: "There shall be no discrimination in any State among the citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise in any election therein, or in the qualifications for office in any State on account of race, color, birth, religious faith, education or property."

Mr. Sumner moved to go into Executive session, which was lost, and at four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to aid the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific of California, the Little Rock, Arkansas Valley and Fort Smith, the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Oregon Branch Railroad Companies, to construct their roads, by guaranteeing the interest on their bonds, which was ordered to be printed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton active and ¼c better. Sales, 7,500 bales; uplands, 30½c. Flour, $8 45@8 20. Whisky, 95c. Rice quiet. Coffee firm, but quiet. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11¼@11¾c. Muscovado molasses, 38@39c. Corn sold $1 02.

Dry goods—brown sheetings, 16½c to 17c. Wachusetts, 16c. Atlantic, V sheetings, 14½c. Pepperell E, 16c. Standard brown drills, 17c to 17½c. Worsted braids, 65c to 68c. Alpacca, doz. 7½. Cotton bags, 43c to 47½c. Three cord spool cotton, 62½c. Hadley's, 76c. Coats, 90c.

Money—The market is easy at 6c to 7c on call; the latter was exceptional. The bank rate is regarded as unobtainable, from the loss in legal tenders, but the decrease is too small to influence the market. Sterling, 9½ to 9¾. Gold stronger; it opened at 35 and closed at 35½ to 35¾. State bonds quiet; old Tennessees, 67½ to 67¾; new do., 67¼.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Cotton closed at an advance of ¼c; middling, 29c. Sales, 12,000 bales, Receipts, 3,699 bales. Exports, 1,833 bales. Gold, 36. Sterling, 47¼. Coummercial, 46@46¾. New York sight, ¾c discount. Flour; low grades firmer, $6 75; XX, $7 50; XXX $7 50@8 50. Corn firm, 75c. Oats scarce 75c. Bran, $1 20. Hay; prime, $23 50; choice, $25. Pork active and advancing, $34 50@34 75. Bacon buoyant; shoulders, 15¾c; sides, 18¾@19c. Lard buoyant; tierces, 20½@21c; keg, 22¾@23c. Sugar easier; common, 10¼@12c; prime, 12¾c; yellow clarified, 14¼@14¾c. Molasses firm and unchanged. Whisky and coffee unchanged.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—Tobacco quiet. Sales, 80 hhds; good new lugs to medium leaf, $5 00 to $14 25. Pork, $33. Lard, 20¼c. Bacon shoulders, 15c; sides, 18c to 18½c. Bulk shoulders, 14c; sides, 17c to 17½c. Flour, $5 75 to $6 25. Oats, 62c to 65c. Corn, 63c to 65c. Whisky, 95c to 99c. Cotton, 29c. Wheat, $1 70 to $1 75. Rye, $1 43 to $1 45.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn, 66c to 67c. Whisky, 94c to 95c. Pork held at $33 50. Lard, 20¼c. Bulk shoulders, 13½c; sides, 15¾c. Bacon shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17½c to 18c. Barley, $2 30 to $2 45. Cotton firmer, 29c. Butter, 28c to 33c. Eggs, 21c. Cheese, 19½c to 22c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Flour, $5 25 to $6. Wheat, $1 60 to $1 93. Corn, 72c to 75c. Oats, 63c to 68c. Barley, $1 85 to $2 20. Rye, $1 25 to $1 27. Whisky, 92½c. Pork, $35 50. Bulk shoulders, 13½c; sides, 17½c. Bacon shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17¾c; hams, 19c. Lard, 20½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Flour $5 to $6 50. Wheat, $1 23. Corn, 57¾c. Rye, $1 16½. Barley, 3c higher. Oats, 52½c. Pork, $33. Lard about 20½c. Hams 17¼c; rough sides, 20½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 6.—Consols closed at 93¾. U. S. 5-20's quiet, 76¾.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, February 6.—Bourse firmer. Rentes, 70f. to 90c.

FRANKFORT MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, February 6.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 80¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton closed active and ½d higher. Sales, 2,000 bales; uplands, 12¾d; Orleans, 12¾d.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

For Rent.

ONE large Front Room, Main street, between Jefferson and Court.

Also, For Sale—1,000 CONCORD GRAPE LAYERS. Inquire at 249 Main street, up-stairs. feb7

For Rent.

THE Two-story Dwelling on the corner of Pontotoc and St. Martin streets, with all necessary conveniences, and a large yard; near the center of business. Apply at 21 Main street. feb7

GROCERIES.

A. S. BALDWIN'S

CASH FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

Southeast

Corner Second and Madison Streets.

I am prepared to furnish families with

STRICTLY CHOICE GROCERIES

At the lowest prices, as I sell for CASH ONLY.

Having had five years experience as an attache of the late firm of J. N. Oliver & Co., I believe I know how to keep a Family Grocery. Give me a trial.

feb7 A. S. BALDWIN.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. H. SHOCK and G. W. MILLER, in

THE CRESCENT SALOON,

No. 155 Main street, is this day dissolved.

S. H. Shock having purchased Mr. Miller's entire interest hereby assumes all debts due by the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

S. H. SHOCK.

Notice.

ALL parties indebted to the late firm of Shock & Miller, at

THE CRESCENT SALOON,

No. 155 Main street, are notified of the above change, and that their accounts have been cancelled, wiped out and forgiven—the only consideration being, when they have any money to spend, they shall come and spend it at the "CRESCENT." feb7 S. H. SHOCK.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee ..... Mrs. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer ..... C. D. STRINKUHL
Stage Manager ..... ROBERT M. WARD

Re-engagement for six nights of the accomplished Equestrienne and Actress, Miss LEO HUDSON, with her beautiful steed, BLACK BESS; also, J. M. MURRY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1869, will be produced, with new scenery and reg'l running cataracts, THE CATARACTS OF THE GANGES; Zamine, Miss Leo Hudson; Wild Charger, Black Bess. To conclude with JENNY LIND. Dancing and singing by Mrs. T. S. Chinn.

In rehearsal, the LOST CAUSE, with all the effects.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT,

—AT—

GREENLAW HALL,

CORNER UNION AND SECOND STREETS,

Monday Evening, February 8th, 1869.

PERFORMERS:

Mrs. J. M. Keating, Mr. H. Sabatzky,
Mrs. George Kellar, " A. Ensenbach,
Miss Emma Wilkinson, " Jackowitz,
" Carrie Ennis, " Davis,
" Lizzie Miller, " George Harper,
" Marie Guyton, " A. Wilkinson,
" Sallie Massey, " J. H. Hobday.
" Kate Williams,

H. A. SABATZKY, : : Director

PART I.

1. Overture, "Martha," Flotow.
2. Selections from "Martha."
   A—Chorus and Solo
   B—Grand Duo, "Martha" and "Nancy."
   C—Porter Song, Plunkett.
3. Piano Solo, "Symphony Pathetique," Beethoven.
4. Aria from "Tanhauser," "O, Thou Sublime," Wagner.
5. Duo Addio, Donnizetti.
6. Quartette for Female Voices, "Careta," Rossini.

PART II.

7. Sonato for two pianos, Mozart.
8. Romance—"My Queen," Blumenthal.
9. Duet, with Piano and Organ accompaniment—"Serenade," Schubert.
10. Cavatina from Favorita—"O, mio Fer nando," Verdi.
11. Grand Quartette from Regoletto—"Bella Figlia Della Mory"—full—Verdi.
12. Chorus—Creation—"The Heavens are Telling," Hayden.

Tickets, $1—For sale at F. Katzenbach's music store and at the door.

Concert to commence punctually at eight o'clock. feb7

VARIETIES THEATER

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHARLES H. H. BROOK ..... Proprietor
CHARLEY WHITE ..... Stage Manager

Admission Only 25 Cents.

THE above place of amusement is open nightly with a star combination of talented artistes, acknowledged by the public press to be the best that has ever appeared in this city. The entertainment consists of sentimental and comic singing, dancing, farces, burlesques, negro acts, spectacular sensations, etc. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $5. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. ETLY ..... Lessee and Manager
OSCAR WILLIS ..... Stage Manager

Stupendous Attraction. Last week of the Lopez Combination and Miss Susie Starr. First time of the great extravaganza, UNDER THE TALLOW DIP.

Monday, February 15, 1869, first appearance of the great London stars, Miss ANNIE HINDLE and Miss NELLIE HOWARD.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClane, Cashier Saving Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

New Advertisements.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at No. 42 North side Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Especial Treatment.

CONSUMPTION (PHTHISIS PULMONALIS).

Tuberculosis, Laryngitis,
Bronchitis, Hemoptysis,
Diphthenitis, Pneumonia.

In Incipient or Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Consumption, by the New School Treatment, the most astonishing changes are observable in the immediate cessation of night-sweats—the abatement of fever—the restoration of strength—freeness of breathing—and stoppage of dry, husky or hacking cough.

So certain, speedy and efficacious is my system, that I will guarantee to give more real, permanent benefit in from two to six weeks, than all the "Consumption Doctors" in the land can effect in six months.

It is well known that the mucous surface of the nasal fosse, called the Pituitary or Schneiderian membrane, is the greatest secretory portion of the human body. The secreted matter flows inwardly down the throat, causing coughing and collecting in, and producing ulceration and destruction to the lungs. At night, especially, from the recumbent position and rest, the mucous collects in greater quantity—hence the hawking and raising in the morning.

This is the effect, arising from weakened mucous surfaces, and no case of consumption can be cured without first overcoming this difficulty.

Recently, certain pseudo-physicians, in order to sell their inhaling tubes (most mischevious contrivances), shoulder-braces and nostrums, have asserted that pulmonary consumption is caused by a general or partial closing of the air-cells! A theory of consumption worthy only of unprincipled charlatanism.

If I cannot cure diphtheria, pneumonia and all lung diseases, quicker, and in a more sensible way than the usual methods, no charge shall be made.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Lumbago, Gout,
Sciatica, Mercurial Rheumatism,
Tic Doloureaux, Nervve-Ache.

In all arthritic complaints, as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc., this practice is almost perfect. The most intense pains are almost instantly relieved—enormous swellings are reduced—limbs which have been contracted and stiff for years, are relaxed. Cases of twenty, thirty and forty years' standing, have been cured by me after all other means have failed.

A great accomplishment is my triumph over pain, by which I can often, in a few moments, soothe and carry off the most excruciating sufferings.

If this system did nothing more than to relieve pain, it would stand superior to any other systems extant.

Paralysis.

Hemiplegia (Half Palsy), Paresis,
Paraplegia (Local Palsy), Paralysis Agitans.

In every form of paralysis, this is the only treatment which amounts to anything—restoring action and vitality.

In the treatment of this sad affection, I use my Medicated Baths, medicated with various substances, as tarabinth, chlorine, iodine, ammonia and hydrargyrum, in connection with medicated electricity and galvanism, and other fine remedial agencies.

I will contract to cure any case of paralysis, provided there exists no organic lesion.

Catarrh.

Stoped-up Head, Running of the Nose,
Constant Hawking and Spitting,
Constant Blowing of the Nose.

Thousands suffer from that most annoying, disagreeable, and offensive complaint—Catarrh, without knowing what it is.

Often the secreted mucous, flowing down the throat clogs up the lungs, and lays the foundation for consumption.

The most skillful physicians fail to cure it.

Recently, several "Ear Doctors" of this city, have turned their attention to the treatment of catarrh, and demand most fabulous prices from patients.

I cure any case of obstruction—stopped-up head—discharges of greenish, thick, thin, or glairy mucous from the nose, internally or externally—pain or fulness between the eyes—constant blowing of the nose—inflammation of the nasal passages—ulceration of the schneiderian membrane, etc., in the course of a few days.

Deafness.

Nervous Deafness, Noises in the Head,
Otorrhœa—Otitis (Discharge from Ear),
Paralysis of Auditory Nerve.

I am daily treating all affections of the ear with the most gratifying results. Some who had paid aurists nearly $1,000 without benefit, have been cured by me in a few weeks at a moderate expense.

Mercurial Diseases.

Salivation (Ptyalism), Mercurial Eruptions,
Mercurial Aches in Bones.
Mercurialization.

Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth with wrecks of humanity. Thousands suffer from its effects, who have been unconsciously drugged by their physician. It is vain to attempt the cure of the majority of diseases while it remains in the body.

Although I have heard of several so-called suiddes for mercury in the human body, I have never yet seen a physician who could eliminate it from the system.

I can satisfy any patient or physician that I can absolutely extract mercury, lead, zinc, and other mineral poisons, in every case. One bath which I employ, even draws the lead from the white paint in the bath-room.

Cancers.

Noli-me-Tangere,

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

SUNDAY, : : : : : : : February 7, 1869

All business letters should be addressed to "Avalanche," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Religious Notices.

Bishop Feehan will preach at St. Patrick's Church this morning. Services commences at half-past ten o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Dr. Curtis J. Smith will preach at Linden street Christian Church this morning at eleven o'clock.

Rev. Dr. McFerrin, of Nashville, will preach at the Second street Methodist church at eleven o'clock, and at the Hernando street church at night.

Rev. J. P. Stuart, of St. Louis, minister of the New Church (Swedenborgian), will preach at the United States Court-room this morning at eleven o'clock. Theme: "Redemption by the blood of Jesus Christ." Also in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. Theme: "The Divine Trinity."

News in Brief.

Fourteen hundred and sixty-seven bales of cotton were received in this city yesterday.

The stockholders of the Memphis Association will meet next Wednesday evening, to elect a new directory.

Colonel S. B. Beaumont, Superintendent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, left on the Liberty No. 2 last evening for Arkansas.

Mr. John Everitt, the well known London capitalist, was to arrive last evening. His visit this time has an important bearing upon immigration and direct trade.

Mr. Jno. A. Wilson, of the large house of Hayden, Wilson & Allen, dealers in saddlery, hardware, etc., in St. Louis, is in the city on a business trip, and is going to visit North Mississippi and Arkansas.

Chief of Police Pearne went to Brownsville yesterday to fill a ministerial appointment made before his nomination was confirmed by the Senate at Nashville. We are not advised whether he intends to preach, as heretofore, or devote his entire time and abilities to his new calling and election.

B. M. Black, Esq., of the well known and extensive commission and grain house of Black Bros., left for New Madrid last evening on business connected with that establishment. As he is a first-class business man, we expect his trip will result in largely increased consignments of produce, etc.

St. Louis has a school for teaching velocipedes—trianism, whatever that is. The institution has fifteen velocipedes, fourteen of which are bycicles for gentlemen and one, a trynicle, for ladies. Next week fifteen more will be added. When will Memphis have such a school. Our magnificent streets invite such an enterprise.

A change has been made in the schedule of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The through mail arrives from this time forward at 11:45 a.m. and departs at 1 p.m. Through express arrives at 10:50 p.m. and depart at 8 p.m. Corinth accommodation departs at 5:50 a.m. Grand Junction and Somerville daily accommodation (except Sundays) arrives at 8:45 a.m. and departs at 4:15 p.m. Railroad time is twenty minutes faster than city time.

Professor Sabatsky will give one of his fine concerts and take a benefit at the Memphis Club Hall next Monday night. The performance includes some choice selections. Mrs. Kellar, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Williams and Miss Wilkinson, and other prominent amateurs and professionals will take a prominent part, and a rare entertainment will be presented. We trust that the affair will be a complete success in every respect.

DEBT OF THE CITY.—On the fourth page is officially published a tabular statement of the bonded debt of the city.

MARRIAGES.—Certificates of marriage have been received by the County Court Clerk from the following parties: John Marshall Hewett and Miss Sarah Roach Howore, W. N. McCarver and Miss Mollie Johnson, Robert W. White and Miss Sallie A. Ammour, Nathan Stewart and Miss Josephine Edwards, J. R. Sharp and Miss Amanda Forrest, M. W. Isabel and Miss Martha S. Robertson, W. W. Drummond and Miss Mary McAdam.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

The following telegrams remain undelivered in the Western Union Telegraph office: Dr. C. R. Mayson, Dr. J. C. Harris, W. C. Jamison, Thomas J. Moorman, John Caldwell, C. S. Sawyer, Manhattan Savings Bank, J. R. S. Gilliland, Pittman, Cobb & Co., T. A. Kendig, Dillard, Pinson & Co., W. B. & E. B. Crisman, DeSoto Bank.

WANTED.—At City Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets,

5,000 Bank of Tennessee, new issue.

5,000 Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad first mortgaged bonds.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Important Action of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce---Attention of Congress Invoked.

Government Aid to be Asked to Sustain State Bonds and Rebuild the Levees.

The Chamber of Commerce, of Cincinnati, held an important meeting last Thursday and took action upon a subject which vitally affects the people of the great Mississippi valley as well as the commercial interests of the whole country. At the close of the business session the President stated that a letter had been received from the Memphis Board of Trade in reference to the levee system of the Mississippi river, asking for the influence of the Chamber in behalf of a project to procure Government aid. The matter had been referred to a committee of five members of the Chamber to investigate. This committee was now prepared to report, and he would introduce Mr. Cook, the chairman, who would present it. The report was then read by Mr. Cook, and was as follows:

To the President and Members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

"Your committee to whom was referred the subject of a memorial to Congress, asking the aid of the Government in restoring and rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river, respectfully submit the following as embracing their views:

"We believe that the subject of rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi river in such manner as will afford permanent protection and security for the vast alluvial fields bordering on this river, is one which should command the early and earnest attention of Congress, and that the advantages to be derived by our whole country by reason of a restoration of these low lands—the most valuable and productive of the South—to a condition by which they can, without danger from overflow, be worked, are almost incalculable.

"Your committee are of opinion that it will be admitted on all hands, that it is of the highest importance to the people of this country, that the growth of sugar and cotton should be stimulated in all proper ways. We should endeavor to supply the place of the large importations of the former, with a better article grown at home on our soil and by our own labor.

"Cotton is, and probably always will be our most reliable and valuable product for export, and find a ready market in every commercial city of the world. Just in proportion as we are able to grow cotton for export, just in that proportion may we reasonably hope to keep within ourselves our wealth in coin.

"These questions, however, and all kindred to them, have of late received so much attention from, and been so ably discussed by the thinking political economists and best commercial men of the day, that we need not enlarge.

"Assuming, then, that all will agree as to the importance of restoring these rich lands to cultivation, and affording ample protection to their owners and cultivators, the practical questions for us to consider are:

"1. How and by whom shall this be done?

"Your committee are fully convinced that in the present condition of the land owners of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and bordering on the river, in their broken down and impoverished state, they cannot do this work. They have neither the money nor the the credit necessary for the performance of such a work; and if they had both, it is hardly probable that they could have such concert of action as would render them available for doing this work according to a system, and in such substantial manner as to make the improvement lasting and permanent.

"2. Why, then, is not this work done by the States, districts or counties in which the lands are located? This question, in this connection, is often asked. We answer it by saying that the States, districts and counties have no money which they can expend for this purpose, and that their credit is worse, if possible, than that of the land owners. It is hardly probable that six per cent. bonds of either of the States named, having twenty to thirty years to run, would bring more than fifty cents on the dollar, if they would bring that.

"How then may the work be done and paid for?

"Your committee are unanimous in the opinion that, under all these circumstances, and in view of all the advantages to be derived, not to the land owners and producers only, but to the commercial and industrial interests of the whole country, as well as the tax-payers, wherever found, that it is the duty of our Government to establish the credit of these States so that their bonds may have a par value, which they would have if indorsed by the Government, the bonds to be used only in payment of work done on the levees. We doubt not that these bonds can and will meet such constitutional legislation as will amply secure and protect the Government from any loss or hazard in the indorsement of the bonds for this purpose. We are informed and believe that it is the wish of the people most nearly interested in the matter that the plan of State aid indorsed by the Government of the United States should be adopted, as the surest, safest and most economical plan for a permanent work. They are willing, nay anxious, to pay any necessary tax, to pay interest on such bonds and create a sinking fund to liquidate the principal of the debt at maturity. It is the opinion of your committee that Congress has power to authorize an indorsement of these State bonds for such a purpose, first requiring such concurrent legislation on the part of the States as may be necessary to bind the States, the lands restored and, if necessary, the annual products for the payment of the interest and the debt at maturity. The immediate appreciation of the lands, when the levees are built, would, it is believed, five times over pay the cost.

"The crops of each succeeding year would enable the Government to collect taxes from a people who, comparatively speaking, now pay nothing, and thus lighten the burdens of those who now bear them. The levees rebuilt, we can with confidence count upon a million bales increase in the cotton crop. Let our financiers in Congress who are fearful of a speedy payment of the public debt, and an early resumption of specie payment, consider well the vast influence which such increased production and consequent wealth will have in furtherance of their objects.

"To conclude, it is the opinion of your committee that every interest of our country, without reference to any section or class, would be promoted and advanced by the increased productions, the opening of new markets, and the demand for manufactures and supplies which are sure to follow the rebuilding of these levees. The land owners, however, can't do it. The States, unaided by the United States Government, can't do it, without a sacrifice which they would not be justified in making. But the land-owners and the States together, aided by the people of the United States, can do it speedily, economically, and in such manner as that it will be permanent.

"In this connection we present the action of the National Board of Trade recently convened in this city, which, we are informed, was adopted with great unanimity.

"LEVEES AND LANDS OF MISSISSIPPI.

"'Resolved, That this Board regards with deep solicitude the reclamation of the rich, alluvial lands of the Mississippi river. It recommends to the favorable consideration of the Congress of the United States the passage of an act, with suitable guarantees, authorizing the President of the United States to guarantee the bonds of the States of Mississippi and Louisiana for an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars each, and of the State of Arkansas not exceeding five millions of dollars, not having more than thirty years to run to maturity, with coupons for interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, whenever said States, or either of them, shall by law provide for leveeing the river in said States, or either of them, and shall, in said law or laws, provide to tax annually the product of cotton raised on the leveeing districts to an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds issued by said States, and guaranteed by the United States, and for an annual sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal by the time of maturity.'

"Your committee close their report by offering for adoption the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in regular session convened:

"1. That the commercial and industrial interests of the country, without reference to section or class, would be greatly promoted by the reclamation of the rich low lands of the Mississippi Valley bordering on the Mississippi river.

"2. That we earnestly invoke the early attention of Congress to the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to extend the aid of the Government of the United States to the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, by the indorsement by the United States of the bonds of these States, in such sum as may be necessary to rebuild, in a thorough and permanent manner, the levees on the Mississippi river, which these States, by concurrent legislation, shall have provided for the payment of the interest on the bonds, and for their redemption at maturity.

"3. That the indorsement of the bonds by the United States, and the delivery of the bonds to the respective States, should only be made as the work progresses, under the general supervision of an engineer, or commission of engineers, appointed by the United States.

"Respectfully submitted,

"THEO. COOK,
"S. LESTER TAYLOR,
"JOSEPH W. TORRANCE,
"GEO. F. DAVIS,
"HUGH MCBIRNEY,
"Committee."

After the report was read, the President announced that the consideration of it by the Chamber would be made the special order for Saturday at a quarter before one o'clock.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GEN. HARNEY.

The Remains of his Foster Son, Major Harney, to be Removed to Virginia.

We received yesterday, the following letter from Major General Harney, which fully explains itself and sustains, in the main, the account given in this paper of Major Harney's antecedents:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3d, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Dear Sirs: Major St. George Harney, whose death and burial you gave an account of in your paper of the 26th, was the son of the late Peter Hewett, Esq., of Alexandria, Virginia.

He was taken by me, when quite young, out West, and after being with me several years, assumed the name of Harney, with my permission.

All who remain of his family are three sisters, two of whom are widows, and a brother, Captain Thomas Hewett, now living in Virginia.

His relatives will soon be in Memphis to remove his remains, which the kind citizens of Memphis have so tenderly cared for.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. S. HARNEY,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

ARKANSAS.

Affairs in Mississippi County—The Militia at Osceola—A Quiet Citizen Under Arrest and his Goods Confiscated—A Word for Colonel Monks.

We gave an account, several days ago, of the arrest of Captain Bennett, in Mississippi county, and the destruction of his goods. The citizens of the county have recently sent the following petition to Colonel Monks in his behalf:

We, the undersigned citizens of Mississippi county, desire most respectfully to ask the attention of the authorities of the State Guard to the following statements in relation to Captain B. F. Bennett, who is now in arrest in Osceola, Arkansas.

1. We have always known him to be a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, and ready to assist any officer to enforce the civil law.

2. We know him to be a man of integrity, industry and interprise, and always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need.

3. We know him to be the head of a large family, who are, in a great measure, dependent on his personal exertions for a living; and that he has at all times been active and vigilant to promote the moral and intellectual interests of his country.

4. We have never known of his affiliation or connection with any secret organization other than that of Masonry; and that we do most earnestly hope and petition that he may again be allowed to resume his useful position among us.

J. L. Wilson, G. H. Evans,
Whitby Hollowell, J. F. Davis,
S. G. Howell, M. F. Warren,
E. P. Williams, J. M. DeShain,
and some seventy others.

A correspondent, writing to us from Shannon village, Ark., gives us the following interesting particulars, under date of February 3d:

Captain Bennett had been released from confinement and given the limits of the town, when the above petition was presented Colonel Monk; but, after examining it very carefully, he remarked in substance that "he was satisfied that Captain Bennett was not only *not guilty*, but that he was a good and useful man."

James G. Acree, Dell Acree, James Davis and B. F. Bennett are the only ones now under arrest in Mississippi county.

I was unable to ascertain the charges against either of the Acrees or Davis, but ascertained that the charges against Captain Bennett were being Grand Cyclops or Captain of a Ku-Klux Klan.

The circumstances of the arrest of Captain Bennett were about as follows: When the militia first came into Mississippi county, a squad of soldiers, having no officers with them, came to his house and took about one hundred and fifty dollars, in boots, shoes, hats, etc., from his store. On the next Monday, Captain Bennett reported to Colonel Monks, Commandant at Osceola, giving the amount of his ammunition, etc., was promised protection, and told him if he (Monks) needed his (Bennett's) ammunition, he would send an order for it. On the next Monday, the 25th January, Captain Sharpe, with Captain Nicholas second in command, and a squad of soldiers, rode into the yard of Captain Bennett, with pistol drawn, and demanded that his store should be opened. They arrested Captain Bennett, confiscated his entire stock of goods, seized the guns and ammunition of Dr. McGavock and his employes, and returned to Osceola on the steamer Cheek on the Tuesday following. Capt. Bennett was not in close confinement but a small part of the time since his arrest, most of the time having the limits of the town, and is now at home under parole, to report again on Saturday. Captain Bennett was able to make a bond for a million of dollars, yet Colonel Monks, the commandant, knowing his orders, acted them out fully to the letter, but at the same time delighted to read him a gentleman in every sense of the word, and is confident that he will be paid for all the goods taken by his order.

Business is generally at a stand-still, but appearances do not indicate that all will soon be quiet again.

The soldiers generally behaved themselves quietly and orderly, Captain Nicholas particularly behaving himself in such a manner as to claim the respect of all who come in contact with him.

Yours, truly, ARKANSAS.

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

REMOVAL.—The Memphis Steam Dying Establishment is removed to 262 Second street, (Madam Vincent Block) where its numerous patrons are respectfully invited. Two years of successful operation in the new process of dying and cleaning has given this house entire precedence, and it claims to be the only place in the South where gentlemen's wear can be cleaned without the old destructive mode of scouring. Every article of lady's apparel can be here renovated. All kinds of lace points, kid gloves, plumes and every article of dress goods cleaned, dyed or new finished. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Ladies and gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

B. A. HOLLENBERG, Proprietor,
2w 262 Second street.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE, by Dr. L. Stern, Aphthalmic phisician from Prussia! The doctor's office, No. 282 Main street, is daily visited by many persons from the city and surrounding country, who find in his skillful treatment and superb glasses, that they can read in a short time, the smallest print with the naked eye, regardless of age. 2t

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!—Dr. J. Lindaman, the Surgeon Chiropdist, has returned for a short time. All that are troubled with corns, bunions and ingrowing nails should not fail to give him a call. Room 24, Overton Hotel. 3t

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* Meets pursuant to adjournment on Monday, the 8th instant, at ten o'clock. The business on the calendar for that day is the empanneling of the Grand and petit juries. No cases will be tried on that occasion.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The February term of this court, criminal side, commences Monday morning, when the Grand Jury will be charged, and the State docket called informally. There are no cases specially set for that day.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—This court meets Monday morning at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. No other business will be transacted but the empanneling of the juries.

CHICUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—The following judgments were entered in this court yesterday on the Law side:

Bolling vs. Grenrod & Brooks; judgment by default and writ of inquiry.

Crawford vs. Jefferson; judgment by default and writ of inquiry.

Bullock vs. Kennel, judgment by default.

Seeley vs. Costello; judgment by default.

Quinlan vs. Quinlan, decree of divorce.

Williamson vs. Williamson, decree of divorce.

The criminal docket was also taken up, and some few cases disposed of. The criminal docket will be continued Monday. No cases specially set.

CROSS EYES MADE STRAIGHT, and the sight restored in all cases of blindness within the reach of modern science, and catarrhal diseases of every stage cured by Dr. Jones, at the Peabody Hotel.

HALL OF THE FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION, MEMPHIS, February 6, 1869.

At a meeting of the Fire Association the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the mysterious and inscrutable will of Divine Providence, Captain John J. Reid has been suddenly and almost without warning removed from our midst, and as an expression of our feeling to society is due to his memory,

Resolved, That the Fire Department has lost in the death of Captain Reid an efficient, watchful and faithful friend, and to the public a good and faithful servant, and his family has lost a kind husband and a good father.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the family of the deceased and published in the city papers.

John E. Randle, Thos. Quinn,
Patrick Healy, W. S. Rogers,
James E. Clary, James Dolan,
Committee.

DIRECT FROM TEXAS.—We have just received a large lot of *Osage Orange Seed*, direct from Texas, and offer them at low figures. To those who wish a beautiful hedge we advise them by all means to plant the Osage Orange Seed.

R. D. WARD & Co., Seedmen,
253 Main street, Memphis.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

WE'LL PART—A SONG.

DEDICATED TO MISS G. H.

AIR—*We Parted by the River Side.*

We'll part beside the flowing stream,
And though I feel we'll meet again,
And thou wilt fill my every dream,
The thought of parting gives me pain.
And as I stood by thee to-night,
Thou wer't all gay and glad;
Thy smile was sweet, thine eye was bright,
But I, alas! felt sad.

CHORUS.

A heavy weight pressed on my heart,
I could not shun the bitter pain,
That you and I so soon must part,
E'en though I knew we'd meet again.

We'll part beside the flowing stream,
Old Mississippi's turbid tide,
And I must calm and happy seem,
How can I, from thy side?
Yet I must bear the pain awhile,
With many a bitter sigh,
And even wear a careless smile
When we shall say "good bye."

CHORUS.

But oh! I know full well my heart
Will groan beneath a bitter pain,
To think that you and I must part,
E'en though I know we'll meet again.

We'll part beside the flowing stream,
Just at the closing of the day,
And I must homeward go to dream,
Whilst thou wilt hie thee far away.
To dreamland we'll nightly go—
To dreamland bright and fair—
For though thou'rt far away, I know
I'll meet thee nightly there.

CHORUS.

Then oh! speak comfort to my heart,
And heal the bitter parting pain,
And tell me that, no more to part,
We soon shall meet in joy again.

MEMPHIS, Friday, February 5, 1869.

Continued sale of bleached muslins, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Contract Signed Yesterday for Completing the Road in Twelve Months.

Our readers and the public generally will be highly gratified to learn that responsible parties have taken hold of the Little Rock Railroad, and pledged themselves to complete the gap of thirty-six or thirty-eight miles remaining to be filled, and there is at last a prospect that the work will be done in a specified time. Messrs. Sarvin & Sickles, of New York, men of means and credit, signed a contract with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to complete the road by the first of February, 1870. The firm has one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to invest in the work, which will begin almost at once. They have already bought 32,000 tons of iron, and will push the contract vigorously.

Ladies' white merino hose at twenty cents, and other cheap goods, at Menken Bro's. 1w

The advertisement of Messrs. Magevney & Rogan, wholesale grocers, 320 Front street, appears in to-day's issue upon the first page. This is comparatively a new firm, yet we can say from what we have seen, that no house ever built up so large a business in so short a time. They confine themselves exclusively to the wholesale grocery and liquor trade, have a stock unsurpassed in the South, and country dealers will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

Ladies' white merino hose at twenty cents, and other cheap goods, at Menken Bro's. 1w

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Mr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the first part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Continued sale of bleached muslins, Wamsutta, Lonsdales, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Miss Leo Hudson closed a most successful week's engagement at the New Memphis Theater last evening. This talented lady and her beautiful horse, Black Bess, have become great favorites with the Memphis public, and "horse opera" has become quite popular among the lovers of the romantic and sensational. The matinee yesterday afternoon was very largely attended, and the juveniles who were out in large numbers enjoyed the performance of *Mazeppa* and Black Bess, in the very highest degree and applauded in a manner such as only delighted young ones can do. In the evening *Dick Turpin's Ride to York* was repeated to a good house. On Monday evening the splendid spectacle of the *Cataract of the Ganges* will be produced, "with real cataracts and real mountains," according to the bills. Miss Hudson, Mr. Hamilton and Black Bess will appear in the leading *roles*. The afterpiece will be the amusing, musical burletta of *Jenny Lind*, in which Mrs. Cline and Mr. Mc-Wade will sing several comic ditties.

THE VARIETIES.—Business continues lively at the "old stand" on Rue Washington—a fact not surprising when the splendid company is taken into consideration. The engagement of the "sparkling little hornpipist," Lottie Mitchell, has proved a splendid success. Miss Sallie Eldridge's songs and dances are received with rapturous applause, as are also the exquisitely rendeted ballads of Miss Helene DeVere. Among the other favorites yet remaining are the Misses Barana, Clara DeVere, Gifford, Janette, Pell, etc. Charlie Gardner and son, Charlie White, Tony Benton, Johnny Smith, Johnny Weaver, Murphy, etc., of course remain. More new faces this week.

THE GAYETIES.—There was another fine attendance last night, notwithstanding all the attractions elsewhere. To-morrow night, Miss Lillie Beckett, who recently played a splendid engagement, will reappear. She is a most attractive comic vocalist. The announcement of her name will ensure a large attendance. Several other new faces will appear during the week.

Continued sale of bleached muslins, Wamsutta, Lonsdales, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w

All difficult and delicate operations, especially of the eye, ear, nose and face, skillfully performed. Educated, first class physicians, taught when desired, by Dr. Jones, at the Peabody Hotel, until the 19th instant.

The Memphis Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment, 262 Second street, is the *only one* in Memphis which operates *by steam*. Its machinery was bought in Paris and New York, regardless of expense. 1w

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AMONG NEGROES AT BROWNSVILLE.

A Husband Murdered by his Wife's Paramour.

The Brownsville *Bee*, of Friday, says:

On Saturday evening, the 30th, the quarter of Brownsville, near the jail, was the scene of a bloody and most atrocious homicide. A negro, named John Tucker, was foully butchered by another negro, named Frank ——. Frank had been on rather too intimate terms with John's wife for some time past, and John, on returning from Stanton's, where he has been at work, on Saturday evening's train, found Frank at his house, or his wife at Frank's house. They met in the yard, and some words passed between them, when Frank attacked John with a large knife giving him three severe stabs—one in the arm, one in the shoulder, and a third and fatal one in the heart. After receiving his death wound the unfortunate man turned and ran twenty yards or more and fell dead. Frank is in jail awaiting trial.

We learn that there was intense excitement among the negroes Saturday night, and there was a strong talk of mobbing the murderer, but he was saved by the prevailing influence of counsel. The murdered man bore a very good character among the citizens of Brownsville, to whom he was well known.

Sale of embroideries, edgings and insertings, at Menken Bro's. 1w

At a regular monthly meeting of the Fire and Relief Association, held at their hall Friday evening, February 5th, 1869, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year: William Kehoe, President; James E. Clary Vice-President; John A. Deniger, Secretary; Denis Ryan, Treasurer; James Dolan, John Glancy, jr., Andrew Kiley, Finance Committee; J. B. Signaigo, Michael McFadden, James Madden, John Raja, Visiting Committee. On motion of M. McFadden, the Secretary was ordered to have the names of the honorary members of the Association published, to-wit: John E. Randle, Thos. Kelly, John Spellman, Owen Dwyer, Jno. Glancy, J. G. Lonsdale, Robert Goode, S. P. Reed, H. T. Tomlinson, Ben. May, R. A. Parker, J. C. Holst, D. Aste, Jno. Trabuco, Wm. McLean, M. Clary, Con. Caleher, Henry Wetherby, Ed. Brethed, Jas. O. Durff, Jno. Cubbine, D. Bondara, Jno. Donovan, Phil. J. Mallon, J. T. Swayne, G. D. Johnson, E. C. Kirk, T.W. O'Donnell, Jno. Geery, Jno. Welsh, Wm. Black, Victor D. Fuchs, J. W. Heath, Jno. Gaston, Thos. F. Duffin, R. P. Wall, J. C. Moores, P. Duffy, Jno. Fitzpatrick, Jno. Turner, S. W. Wilkins, C. H. H. Broom, Jas. Doyle, W. C. Woodruff.

WM. KEHOE, President.
JOHN GLANCY, jr., Secretary.

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s, No. 7 Adams street, for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

MORTUARY REPORT.—Total number of deaths during the week, 32; whites, 15; negroes, 17. W. E. ROGERS, M. D., Health Officer.

STAR PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.—This well-known and highly popular gallery has recently changed proprietors and passed into the hands of Mr. W. H. Moyston, a well known and skillful artist, who has been in Memphis many years and won an enviable reputation. In his hands this well stocked gallery is destined to command a large share of patronage and reap prosperity and success. His photograph work is splendid; the large ones closely resembling fine paintings. Pictures taken from card to life-size, and colored in oil crayon, water colors or India ink; ambrotypes enlarged to any size and colored in any style desired. We have seen some of Mr. Moyston's late work, which challenges admiration, and almost defies competition. His many friends and the public generally will be received with a hearty welcome at 249 Main street.

The members of the Relief Association 154th Senior Tennessee Regiment meets this morning at their hall, corner Adams and Main streets.

Sale of embroideries, edgings and insertings, at Menken Bro's. 1w

Potomac roe herrings, in barrels, half barrels and kits, salmon and No. 1 mackerel, in kits, mess mackerel, (or bloaters), in kits, one hundred barrels choice pinkeye potatoes, for planting. A full assortment of choice family groceries always on hand at No. 35 Madison street.

2t BOND & JONES.

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company being under the auspices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of America, is one of the most intelligent and responsible bodies of men in the world, is enabled to present superior claims for reliability, integrity, and a secure basis. The capital employed is one million dollars, and the gentlemen who control it are well known for personal worth and business capacity. Mr. E. D. Farnsworth being President, T. L. Marshall Secretary, and our popular fellow citizen, B. Bingham, Esq., agent, is sufficient guarantee for the strict accountability rendered for all transactions. Policies are issued on the improved plans of Life Insurance at safe, reasonable rates. No extra charge on account of locality, and no restriction on travel. These are some of the advantages offered by this excellent company. Office in Odd Fellows' Hall.

WANTED.—At Citizens' Union Bank, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, Bank of Tennessee money—$250,000 old issue, $100,000 new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. 3t

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
SUNDAY, February 7, 1869. }

All business letters for the AVALANCHE should be addressed "AVALANCHE" Avalanche Building. tf

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

Weather pleasant. The river here continues declining at the rate of half an inch per hour. At St. Louis the river is declining, with eight feet in the channel out to Cairo. The Ohio is rising from Pittsburg down, with eight feet four inches in the canal. The Arkansas is bank full from Little Rock out. White river is unchanged.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Olive Branch, St. Louis.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.
" Leonidas, New Orleans.
" Mollie Able, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Lonis.
" Luminary, St. Louis.
" Darling, Cincinnati.
" Leonidas, Pittsburg.
" G. W. Cheek, Halle's Point.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Liberty, White river.
" Linton, St. Francis river.
" Olive Branch, New Orleans.
" Mollie Able, New Orleans.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a fair amount of business doing on the wharf yesterday, with a good list of arrivals and departures.

The Ozark cleared for Arkansas river last evening with a good trip.

The mammoth low-pressure passenger steamer Richmond, Captain Stut Neal, will leave the wharf this evening at four p.m. for Louisville. Messrs. Wolfolk and Lodge, two amiable gentlemen and attentive officers, are her pursers.

The Liberty No. 2 backed out for White river last evening with a splendid freight and passenger trip.

The Olive Branch passed down for New Orleans yesterday.

The Darling cleared for Cincinnati with 1,200 bales of cotton.

The Rubicon and Mollie Able passed down last night—the latter steamer was well ladened. Amongst her freight items was 16,000 sacks of corn which she received in Madrid bend. The rumor which was circulated quite freely on the levee yesterday of the sinking of the Coosa was unfounded. The Mollie Able passed her at Fulton all O K.

The City of Cairo came in from St. Louis with a cargo of produce, and returned last night with a fair list of cotton.

The railroad fight on rates East was waxing quite warm yesterday. The tariff to New York on cotton was down to sixty-five cents per hundred, through.

The Luminary and Leonidas passed up yesterday; the latter steamer added here five hundred bales of cotton.

The Government snag boat, J. J. Abert, arrived last evening from Helena. She has been doing good service in clearing snags out of the river between here and Vicksburg, having taken out a very large number. As the river declines, she will resume operations next week between here and Cairo.

The Silver Moon, Captain Merrilles, will be in port to-day from Cincinnati, and will leave on Tuesday with a return trip.

The fine steamer Indiana, Captain Rube Neale, will leave the wharf this morning at ten o'clock for New Orleans and the bends. Mr. Miller, a clever and affable gentleman, does the honors of the office.

The Argonaut was over due last night from Louisville.

The Henry Ames will pass down this evening for New Orleans.

A St. Louis dispatch says that Captain Lee received a telegram from San Francisco announcing the arrival there of Thomas King, former freight clerk of the steamer Bismarck, who absconded with $2,000 of the boat's money about two months ago.

The Des Arc, Captain John Elliott, is the regular Tuesday White river packet. She will be in port on Monday to receive, and will leave on Tuesday with a return trip.

The Thomas H. Allen is the regular Tuesday Arkansas river packet. She will be in port to-day to receive.

The Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, is the Monday St. Louis packet, leaving at four p.m.

The Kilgour, Robert Burns and Cora S. are due from the Ohio. The Cora S. is bound for Arkansas river, with 250 tons, including 400 plows.

The St. Francis is the Tuesday St. Francis river packet.

The Natoma is the Tuesday Friar's Point packet.

The Argonaut, Captain Everhart, will leave the wharf Monday at ten a.m. for Louisville and Cincinnati.

The John H. Groesbeck, Captain Marratta, will leave the wharf Monday at five p.m. for Cincinnati.

Captain Dick Lightburn, steamboat agent, has fitted up a fine office on the corner of Front and Jefferson streets, over the City Bank. Captain Dick is the agent of the Atlantic line of steamers, and several Louisville and New Orleans packets. He extends an invitation through us to all his steamboat friends to call upon him in his new office.

The merchants of Cincinnati, who are noted for their enterprise and progressive movements, held a meeting on 'Change on Thursday last to take some action in relation to obtaining Government aid in rebuilding the levees along the lower Mississippi, which were destroyed during the high water. If the levees are rebuilt thousands of acres of good land would be put into cultivation and the South would be enriched several million dollars every year. We hope the good work will go on. A full report of the meeting will be found in our local columns.

The Louisville and Green river packet Falls City, in descending the falls on Wednesday evening, took a sheen on the pilot and flanked against the reef, knocking a hole in her hull, causing her to sink. She was run down to the head of the island and beached in three feet of water. She was raised very early on Thursday evening and taken into the docks to be

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	10:20 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)	....	5:05 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Night Express	9:20 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 257½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday: South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	3:10 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 257½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 29½ hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 257½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at	7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at	1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

EPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at ..... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.

EPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at ..... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 1.15 p.m.

EPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at ..... 3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 5.05 p.m.

EPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at ..... 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 5.05 p.m.

EPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at ..... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9.00 a.m.

EPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at ..... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 1.15 p.m.

EPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at ..... 6.00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 1.30 p.m.

EPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at ..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 6.00 a.m.

EPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at ..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 7.00, a.m.

EPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at ..... 4.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at ..... 7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Weights of Produce,

As established by law or custom in Memphis.

	Lbs. to bush.		Lbs. to bush.
Wheat	60	Millet Seed	50
Corn	56	Red Top Seed	14
Corn in Ear	70	Osage Orange Seed	30
Corn Meal	50	Sorghum Seed	42
Rye	56	Ky. Blue Grass	14
Oats	33	Buckwheat	52
Barley	48	Onions	57
Irish Potatoes	60	Top Onion Sets	28
Sweet Potatoes	50	Peas	60
Beans	60	Split Peas	60
Castor Beans	46	Dried Apples	24
Bran	20	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Malt	34
Timothy Seed	45	Salt	50
Hungarian Seed	48	Turnips	57
Hemp Seed	44	Coal	80
Flax Seed	56		

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	34@34½	35½@36
Gold drafts on New York	6	96 @—
Silver	25@28	31 @32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	½@¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	½@¾ dis.	¼ prem
" Nashville	½@¾ dis.	par @¼prm

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs for	1 38
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	58
On " 1 silver	1 02
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	112	5-20's of '65, new	108½
5-20's of '62	113	5-20's of '67, new	108½
5-20's of '64	109½	5-20's of '68, new	108½
5-20's of '65	110½	10-40's	108

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	72@—	75@76
County scrip	75@—	77@80
Police scrip	90@—	95@—
School scrip	90@—	95@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	80
80's "	80
120's "	118
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@—
" " new	67@—
" coupons	80@—
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	52@52½
" " " paving	52@52½
" " indef by M & C R Co.	45@—
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	90@—
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	55@—
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@48½
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	—@82
" " 2d "	31@33
" Central " 1st "	63@—
" " " 1st " coupons	55@—
" " " 2d " bonds	43@—
" " " 2d " coupons	40@—
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	—@—
" " " 10 per cent. bonds	35@—

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1869. }

The trade of the city was generally more active to-day and in provisions there was a further advance, mess pork being held 50c to $1 higher than yesterday's quotations. Cotton was up and held very firmly, in view of the decreased receipts at the ports for the week, but buyers affected a lack of confidence in the correctness of the dispatches and appeared to move cautiously, though making considerable inquiry. The report of only 63,000 bales received at the ports for the week, against 90,000 bales last week, received last evening, was confirmed by the Western Union Telegraph's commercial news dispatch this morning, but the commercial news dispatches per the Pacific and Atlantic Line gave 67,000 bales as the figures, and this was in part confirmed by a private dispatch, from a New York cotton house to a prominent operator here, which gave 68,000 bales as the figures. We incline to the largest figures as nearest correct, and suspect that some game is on foot in the interest of New York speculators, who went in so "brashly" a fortnight since, at 2 to 3c above Liverpool prices, that they may be enabled to unload with advantage. However, a short crop is decidedly apparent, and parties who have been figuring on 2,500,000 bales, are rapidly coming down to lower figures. Several late New York circulars, among which is that of Easton & Co., don't pretend now to look for more than 2,400,000 bales, and there are very few here disposed to stake their money on more than 2,000,000 bales. The position of the staple is strong, and should receipts at the ports for the next week, fall under 70,000 bales, it will not be unreasonable to look for it to command nearer 14d than 12d in Liverpool. That market must respond to New York sooner or later or be left with considerable of a shortage of American cotton.

The leading banks reported exchange pouring in heavily on Eastern account, and money very active and close. One institution telegraphed, ordering in $150,000 currency, which will be here on Monday. One or two banks there were, however, where exchange was reported only in light or moderate supply and money easy. This irregularity is explained by the fact that the bulk of the exchange business is done by two or three banks. Rates of discount on Eastern cotton bills remain at ¼ to ½ per cent., checking rates were ¼ off to par. The demand from mercantile circles was very fair, but was of small proportions compared with the amount making.

Gold was in moderate supply and easier. Dealers bought at 134½ for several lots of $1,000 to $1,500 each, and sold over the counter at 135¼ to 136. The outside figure is generally claimed, in order to cover purchases at the late high premium. It opened in New York at 134¾ to 135, but advanced to 135¼, with two per cent., the carrying rate during the morning, and closed at 135¾.

Dealers reported very little doing in scrip, and some were checking against balances on the city for taxpayers, at 75 to 76, although others asked 78 to 80. Actual city scrip was in demand for paying wharfage, at 78, but was held at 80. County scrip continues to pass at 75 to 76, and is sold to taxpayers at 78 to 80. Police scrip was sold to dealers as high as 96, though 95 was the figure generally offered.

We learned of no operations in stocks or securities. City bonds are dull at 53.

Shipments of cotton from points on the Mississippi Central Railroad have turned rather in favor of New Orleans for the past week. Of 524 bales shipped from Holly Springs during the week ending February 3, 259 bales were for New Orleans, 148 bales for Memphis, and 117 bales for New York. Two weeks ago Holly Springs shipped almost exclusively to Memphis. Our factors will see from this the importance of sustaining the character of Memphis as a cotton market. Rates of freight, compression, etc., are in favor of buyers here, and there is no reason why cotton should not continue to bring higher prices than in New Orleans.

The New York money market was reported easier to-day, with call loans 6 to 7 per cent. Gold opened dull but closed firm. Exports were $675,000. Sterling exchange was steady at 109¼ per 60-day bills. Governments were active and closed with an advance of ⅛ to ¼. There were sales of Tennessee bonds at 67¾ for new and 67¾ for old. Stocks were unsettled and irregular. Erie sold at 38 and was in demand at 37. American Express has registered. Latest quotations are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	67¾	67¾
Bonds of 1881	112	112¾
5-20s of '62	113	113¼
5-20s of '64	109¼	109¼
5-20s of '65	110¼	110¼
5-20s of '67	108¾	108¾
5-20s of '68	108¾	108¾
10-40's	108	108¼
Pacific 6s	102¾	102¾
Wells & Fargo Express	69	69½
Adams Express	60	60
United States Express	18½	18½
Merchants' Union Express	23	23
Quicksilver	23	23
Canton	50	50
Pacific Mail	114¾	114¾
Western Union Telegraph	37¾	38
New York Central	101	101
Erie	135¾	136
Hudson	135¾	136
Reading	95	95
Chicago and Alton	134	134
Chicago and Alton preferred	93	93
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	64	64
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	79½	79½
St. Paul	36	36
St. Paul preferred	79	79
Fort Wayne	119	119
Ohio and Mississippi	36½	36½
Michigan Central	129	129
Michigan Southern	93	93
Illinois Central	138	138
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86	86
Cleveland and Toledo	104½	104½
Rock Island	139½	139½
Chicago and N. W.	83¾	83¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	91¾	91¾

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday says:

Southern securities were very dull. North Carolina ex's and new were one per cent. off, and Louisianas were inactive until the close, when there was a better demand. Quotations closed at five o'clock as follows: Tennessee sixes, ex coupon, 67¾ to 67¾; Tennessee sixes, new, 67¾ to 67¾; Tennessee five per cents, 60 to 62; Virginia sixes, ex coupon, 58 to 58¾; Virginia sixes, new, 61¾ to 62, Virginia sixes, registered, 50½ to 51; Georgia sixes, 82¾ to 85; Georgia sevens, 93 to 95½; Georgia sevens, interest payable in Georgia, 85 to 90; North Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 62¾ to 63; North Carolina sixes, new, 60¾ to 61; Missouri sixes, 86 to 86¼; Louisiana sixes, 71½ to 72¼; Louisiana levee sixes, 68; Louisiana levee eights, 85½ to 86; Alabama eights, 92 to 92½; Alabama fives, 65 to 67; Alabama sixes, sterling, 75 to 80; South Carolina sixes, 72 to 73; South Carolina sixes, new, 70 to 71; South Carolina sixes, registered, 60 to 65; City of Memphis sixes, 52½ to 53½; City of Savannah sevens, 87 to 90; City of New Orleans consols, 80 to 81½; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 62 to 64; Mobile and Ohio eights, 50 to 52; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 67 to 70; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 87 to 90; Memphis and Charleston, second mortgage, 75 to 76; Memphis and Charleston stock, 47 to 50.

Cotton Market.

The market opened quiet and generally very firm, and under the advices from the East, as printed below, stiffened up to an extent beyond the general limit of buyers, from whom there was a good inquiry, and closed very strong at a basis of 29c for middling, with many asking higher rates. The business of the day did not exceed 2,000 bales and prices were irregular. Sales included 152 bales middling, at 28¾c; 116, 10, 21 and 25 do at 29c, 9 do at 28c; 58, 37, 183, 50 and 70, low middling, at 28¾c, 180 and 110 do at 28¾c, 113 do at 28¼c, 8 and 33 do at 28c, 16 do at 27¾c; 100, good ordinary to low middling, at 28c, 100 do at 27¾c, 166 do at 27½c, 8 do at 28c; 47, 43, 34 and 10, good ordinary, at 27¾c, 13 and 16 do at 27¾c, 23 and 11 do at 27c, 51 do at 27¼c; 17 and 43, ordinary, at 27c, 32 do at 26¾c; 20, inferior, at 25 to 25½c; 16, strict middling, at 29¾c, 10 and 12 do at 30c; 54, good middling, at 30c, 18 do at 31c. In the evening the market was more confident as a general thing. In some portions of the market there was little inquiry at any time during the day, while in others the demand was good. We quote:

Ordinary	26¾ @ 27
Good ordinary	27¾ @ 27¾
Low middling	28¼ @ 28½
Middling	29 @ —
Strict middling	29½ @ 30
Good middling	— @ —

The lower grades, especially good ordinary, were in fair request.

The New York market closed active at 30¾ to 30¾c for middling.

Receipts for the week ending this evening are 10,254 bales, against 13,587 bales for the week ending February 6, 1868, and 11,565 bales last week. Receipts for the season compare with those of last season, as follows:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,325	2,304
October	43,051	21,781
November	46,707	46,781
December	40,432	49,859
January	35,468	47,019
February 6	10,254	13,587
Total	178,237	181,401

Exports for the week were 8,949 bales.

Rates of freight continue nominal. Cotton for New York was taken to-day at 65c per hundred.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, February 6, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	1,467
Received previously	176,770—178,237
	178,284
Exported to-day	1,630
Exported previously	155,229—15,919
Stock on hand	21,365

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, February 6, 11 a.m.—

	Uplands.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	28	28¾
Good Ordinary	28¾	29
Low Middling	29¾	30
Middling	30¾	31
Good Middling	31¾	32½

The market opens somewhat firmer and some are disposed to ask higher rates. Sales for the week 41,884 bales; exports for the week 5,401 bales; sales at all ports 21,130 bales; sales since September at this port 174,374 bales; sales since September at all ports 647,000 bales. Receipts this week at this port 20,941 bales; receipts since September at this port 393,346 bales. Receipts since September at all ports 1,435,000 bales; receipts for the week at all ports 67,000 bales. Stock on hand at all ports 295,000 bales.

12 m.—The cotton market is steady and a fair business was transacted.

1 p.m.—Market excited and very active, with sales of 7,000 bales up to this time; uplands 30¾c.

2:25 p.m.—Cotton market is strong and active. Receipts up to this time to-day 2,000 bales.

4:15 p.m.—Ordinary, 23c; good do., 29c; low middling, 29¾c; middling, 30½ to 30¾c; good do., 31 to 31¾c. Market closes active. Sales to speculators, 5,291 bales; sales to spinners, 802 bales; for export, 3,800 bales; in transit, 2,368 bales. A contract was made for 100 bales middling deliverable in April at 29¾c; 100 bales low middling deliverable in February at 29½c.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 6—3:15 p.m.—The following is the bank statement for the week: Loans increased, $1,370,000; specie increased, $154,000; deposits decreased, $382,000; legal tender decreased, $132,800.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, February 6—11:15 a.m.—Five-twenties, 76½; Erie, —; consols, 93½; Illinois Central, 93¾; Bonds in Frankfort, 80.

LIVERPOOL, February 6—11:15, a.m.—Cotton market opens buoyant, with estimated sales for day of 15,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12¾d; Orleans, 12½d.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, 6 PER CENT. & 10 PER CENT.

By Whom Issued.	What Account.	Where Payable.	When Due.	Am'nt	In'st.	Parties to whom Delivered.
E. Banks, Mayor	Grading	Phila'phia.	July 1, '67	$8,000	6 ₩ c	
G. B. Locke, Mayor	"	"	" 1, '68	4,000	...	
" "	"	"	Jan. 1, '69	6,000	...	
" "	"	"	" 1, '70	7,000	...	
John Park, Mayor	City Schools	Memphis	Dec. 13, '70	5,000	10 ₩ c	
E. Banks, "	Loan	Phila'phia.	July 1, '72	5,000	6 ₩ c	
" "	Various	"	" 1, '74	12,000	...	
A. B. Taylor, Mayor	Grading	"	" 1, '73	12,000	...	
John Park, "	City Schools	Memphis	Dec. 13, '72	5,000	10 ₩ c	
E. Banks, "	Loan	Phila'phia.	July 1, '77	8,000	6 ₩ c	
" "	Medical College	"	" 1, '73	10,000	...	
E. Hickman, "	Various	"	" 1, '83	80,000	...	
A. B. Taylor, "	"	"	" 1, '80	41,000	...	
" "	M & C R R	New York	" 1, '92	171,000	...	
" "	Grading	"	" 1, '83	1,000	...	
" "	M & C R R	"	" 1, '84	196,000	...	
" "	Various	"	" 1, '84	47,000	...	
" "	M & O R R	"	" 1, '84	97,000	...	
" "	Miss & T R R	"	" 1, '85	183,000	...	
" "	M & La R R R	"	" 1, '85	60,000	...	
A. H. Douglas, "	M & La R R R	"	" 1, '85	75,000	...	
" "	Guttering	"	" 1, '85	3,000	...	
" "	Miss & T R R	"	" 1, '86	84,000	...	
" "	Various	"	" 1, '86	1,000	...	
J. L. Sullivan, p. t., Myr.	Grading	"	" 1, '86	2,000	...	
Thos. B. Carroll, Mayor	M & La R R	"	" 1, '87	178,000	...	
F. D. Baugh, Mayor	"	"	" 1, '87	25,000	...	
W. O. Lofland, "	"	"	" 1, '96	50,000	...	
" "	M & L R Coup's	"	" 1, '96	30,000	10 ₩ c	
" "	Various	"	" 1, '96	61,000	6 ₩ c	
E. McDavitt, p. t., Mayor	Coupons	"	" 1, '68	1,000	...	
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '68	17,000	...	City Treasurer.
J. W. Leftwich, Mayor	"	"	" 1, '97	16,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	M. L. & Gen. In. Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	M. L. & Gen. In. Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	6 ₩ c ins'd for 10 ₩ c.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	22,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	T. E. Brown & Co.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	25,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '98	4,000	...	6 ₩ c ins'd for 10 ₩ c.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	" "
" "	Funding	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	July interest.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	8,000	...	Col. city note.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	4,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	" "
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	T. E. Brown & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	500	...	Mabery & Swan.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	6 ₩ c ins'd for 10 ₩ c.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	500	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	Col. city note.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	13,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	Thomas Fox.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	4,000	...	Mabery & Swan.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	7,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	3,500	...	W. L. Griffin & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	T. E. Brown & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	13,500	...	Mabery & Swan.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Wm. Henderson,
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	13,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	J. J. Powers.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Thomas Leonard.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Sold to take up city note.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	2,500	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	4,500	...	City Treasurer.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	19,000	...	" "
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	6 ₩ c giv'n for 10 ₩ c.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	Mem. City Svg. Inst.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	Thomas Barrett.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	22,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	R. A. Parker.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Todd & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Sanitter & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	7,000	...	Thomas Barrett.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	M. L. & Gen. In. Co.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	4,000	...	6 ₩ c is'ud for 10 ₩ c.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Beal, Coleman & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	S. P. Reed.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	6 ₩ c for 6 ₩ c.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	Todd & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	S. P. Reed.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Todd & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	8,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	7,000	...	S. P. Reed.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	R. A. Parker & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	S. P. Reed.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	R. A. Parker.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	S. P. Reed.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	11,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	11,000	...	McClure.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	E. C. Kirk.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	Svg. Bk., Memphis.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	Jankson Bros. Co.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	14,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Royster, Trezevant & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	E. C. Kirk.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	8,000	...	Levy & Borg.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	Merchants' Nt. Bk.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	Royster, Trezevant & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	Royster, Trezevant & Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	E. C. Kirk.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	Emmet Svg. Ins't.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	Merchants' Nt. Bk.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	Emmet Svg. Ins't.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	11,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	11,000	...	Emmet Svg. Ins't.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	18,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	6 ₩ c for 6 ₩ c.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	C. W. Martin.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	2,000	...	Clapp, Vance & Anderson.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	Emmet Svg. Ins't.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	13,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	17,000	...	Sold to take up city note.
" "	Ledger Balance	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	Coll. on city note.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Choate & Co.
" "	Ledger Balance	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Coll. on city note.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	R. J. Morgan.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	R. A. Parker.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	H. Boswell.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	R. P. Walt.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	Ledger Balance	"	" 1, '97	4,000	...	R. P. Walt.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	9,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	Ledger Balance	"	" 1, '97	26,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	4,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	Mercer, Ware & Tally.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	2,500	...	Stephens & Smith.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	8,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	Manning & De Forrest.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	Ledger Balance	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	W. W. Joyce.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	13,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	43,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	8,000	...	Moller & Thebaud.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	25,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	T. E. Brown.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	22,000	...	H. Dow.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	11,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	Ledger Balance	"	" 1, '97	1,000	...	R. A. Parker.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	6 ₩ c giv'n for 10 ₩ c.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	7,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	13,000	...	H. G. Harrington.
" "	Funding	"	" 1, '97	13,000	...	January interest.
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	4,000	...	6 ₩ c giv'n for 10 ₩ c.
" "	Funding	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	January interest.
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	12,500	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	1,500	...	Manhat. Svg. Bank
" "	Curt Expenses	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	City Treasurer.
" "	L. Balance	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	Mabery & Swan.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	M. City Svg. Inst.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	Memphis Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	900	...	M. L. & Gen. In. Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	Manhattan Bank.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	1,400	...	M. L. & Gen. In. Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	7,000	...	M. City Svg. Inst.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	5,000	...	Manhat. Svg. Bank
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	3,000	...	M. L. & Gen. In. Co.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	7,000	...	" "
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	6,000	...	First Nat'nal Bank.
" "	Funding	"	" 1, '97	12,000	...	January interest.
" "	"	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	" "
" "	Exchange	"	" 1, '97	10,000	...	6 ₩ c giv'n for 10 ₩ c.
" "	Funding	"	" 1, '97	22,500	...	January interest.
				2,402,000		

Paving Bond Indebtedness, 30 Years, 6 per cent.

By Whom Issued.	What Account.	Where Payable.	When Due.	Am'nt	In'st.	Parties to whom Delivered.
J. W. Leftwich, Mayor	T. E. Brown & Co.	New York	July 1, '98	35,000	6 ₩ c	Paving.
" " "	Ger. Nat. Bank.	.....	.....	1,000	...	L. B.
" " "	T. E. Brown	.....	.....	10,000	...	Paving.
" " "	L. Balance	.....	.....	2,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" " "	T. E. Brown	.....	.....	41,000	...	Paving.
" " "	L. Balance	.....	.....	6,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" " "	T. E. Brown	.....	.....	25,000	...	Paving.
" " "	L. Balance	.....	.....	15,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" " "	"	.....	.....	1,000	...	Mercer, Ware & Tally.
" " "	"	.....	.....	13,000	...	L. V. Dixon.
" " "	Curt